

# MACDONALD COLLEGE JOURNAL



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## POST-WAR AGRICULTURE

The expected has happened. An ex-farm boy, ex-college president, ex-provincial premier and present leader of the Progressive Conservative Party advances a comprehensive programme for agriculture. Born on an Ontario farm, trained in agriculture at Ontario Agricultural College, President of Manitoba Agricultural College and Premier of Manitoba, John Bracken has had a rather unique opportunity for studying agriculture and presenting a programme.

The general over-all aim is to make certain that the industry of agriculture shall receive its proportionate share which means a larger share of the national income. This result may be brought about by investigation, education, conservation, organization, representation, co-operation and regulation. Investigation will include an inquiry into the efficiency of processing and distributing farm products and price spreads between producer and consumer. Federal financial assistance for elementary education is recommended for needy sections without interference with provincial jurisdiction. The expansion of vocational training to include farm people who may wish to prepare for other work is suggested. Conservation should apply to people as well as other resources and should ensure that land should not be devoted to farming that is more valuable for other uses such as forests.

The organization of farmers is welcomed to facilitate agreement as to the needs of the industry. Representation is advocated on all regulatory boards. Regulation may be necessary not only in trade and prices but also in providing jobs by rural electrification, improved roads, and decentralization of industry.

Export markets must be expanded. In the immediate post-war period farm products must be given away but that gift must be at the expense of the nation and *not at the expense of the agricultural third of the nation*. Payment for imports by other nations must be brought about as soon as possible. This must be facilitated by removal of trade barriers. The domestic market for farm products must be expanded if necessary by a food stamp plan for small income groups. Price floors should be established to prevent recurrence of recent depressions and in farm products chiefly consumed in the domestic market the small fraction exported must not be allowed to set an unduly low price for the whole output.

Maintenance of the family farm is advocated. Aids to efficiency include co-operative ownership or if necessary governmental provision of large machines to reduce overhead costs.

All our rural people, who are keenly conscious of the difficulties under which agriculture suffers, will study with eager interest the programmes being advanced by our different political leaders. They will be even more interested in observing any practical steps taken to alleviate the difficulties, which all parties appear to recognize. It is important, however, for farmers to realize their own responsibility in planning the future of their industry. Full utilization of the facilities offered by farm forums and other organizations will help to develop a body of sound opinion permitting of discrimination between the claims of rival programmes. But equally important is the obligation to participate in the planning process, rather than to pacifically await the advent of some Moses to lead them out of the wilderness. A plan that represents the combined and informed thought of those actively engaged in the industry is likely to be more realistic, more practical, and more workable than any plan likely to be imposed from above.



## MARITIME NOTES

### Novel Sheep Sale is Held

Something new in sheep sales was accomplished at Windsor, N.S. recently when breeders of purebred sheep in the Windsor area exhibited and sold fifty or so head prior to the annual meeting of the Nova Scotia Sheep Breeders' Association. All sheep sold were judged and marked with their standing in their class, the top lamb was marked "1", the second "2" and so on. In this way purchasers saw just where their purchase stood in the judging ring. The animals were auctioned off by Charles Burke, Newport, and brought fairly good prices for an opening event. They averaged about \$23 for XXX ram lambs, about \$17 XX for while the shearlings brought from \$26 to \$22.

The event was declared a success and was in conformity with efforts being put forth by the Departments of Agriculture to encourage grading centres throughout the Maritimes as a mean of supplementing the work of exhibitions and giving breeders a chance to get together and see the product of other breeders.

Sheep shown at the sale and exhibited included purebred Oxfords, Shropshires, Cheviots and Leicesters.

James Graham, Moncton, Dominion Livestock Services, in commenting on the show and the sheep situation in general, said that in flocks where a high percentage of XXX rams were produced attention was not being paid to the ram only but also to the proper culling of the females and the practice of retaining the outstanding ewe lambs for breeding purposes, or purchasing additional outstanding individuals. In flocks where this was not carried out the percentage of XXX rams was not nearly so high.

The past season with its heavy rainfall, said Mr. Graham, has not been good for lamb development. The result has been that both in purebreds and commercial flocks lamb weights have been lighter than normal, being down from 10 to 15 pounds per animal.

### Nova Scotia Farmer Scores 100 p.c. on First Hog Shipment

W. K. Redden, Upper Stewiacke, N.S. recently made a shipment of live hogs. The unusual feature about this shipment was that every hog in the lot graded "A" and what was of special interest was that it was his first shipment. By making the highest grade Mr. Redden received \$16.50 more than if his hogs had dropped to "B" grade.

The shipment included 11 hogs, weighing respectively 144 lbs., 147, 150, 151, 154, 155, 159, 162, 164, 164, 167. He had 1717 lbs. of pork, car weight, giving a net return of \$300.66 or \$17.50 per cwt, warm weight. On a cold weight basis this would equal \$18.00 per cwt.

Mr. Redden has about 35 to 40 hogs and although he has to buy all his feed, reports a substantial profit from this phase of his farm work.

### Demonstrates Value of Continuous Testing

Edward Dickie, Lower Truro, secretary of the Nova Scotia branch, Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada, and owner of Sir Inka Laforit, nominated at the Nova Scotia Livestock Field Day for All Canadian consideration, has drawn attention to the value of continuous testing. Of interest to dairymen everywhere, he says, is a report issued by the Holstein-Friesian Association of America showing the results achieved by the Herd Improvement Test during the fourteen years of its operation in the herds of Associate Members. Essentially this is a plan for the continuous testing of every cow in the herd on a year-after-year basis, which in the United States is largely replacing the single lactation test just as the latter superseded the seven and thirty day tests.

While the number of herds tested has increased rapidly, the proportion of high producing herds—400 pounds butterfat and over—has gained steadily. During the first five-year period 30.5% of all herds tested exceeded 400 pounds butterfat per cow; during the second five-year period 36.5% averaged over 400 pounds and during the past four years 50% of the herds showed averages in excess of 400 pounds butterfat per cow.

### N.S.A.C. Re-opens

The Nova Scotia Agricultural College opened for the 1943-44 session on October 13th. The senior class in the degree course is somewhat smaller than last year but registration is up in the junior class. When the students of the general course are included, the total registration is somewhat larger than last session.

The N.S.A.C. offers two regulars courses. One is a five-months farm course, which gives class instruction and practical demonstration in the various branches of agriculture, including field crops, dairying, live stock, poultry raising, fruit and vegetable growing, in preparation for life on the farm and for citizenship. The other course covers the first two years of the four-year degree course, fitting a student for the farm or for a position in technical agriculture. The instructors, trained in their own subjects, are constantly in touch with farm problems and agricultural organization, due to the provincial positions which they hold with the Department of Agriculture. Tuition in both courses is free to residents of Canada.

### Agricultural Society Reports Crop of 5,000 lbs. Turnip Seed

A crop of nearly 5,000 pounds of turnip seed is reported by the Maple Leaf Agricultural Society, Meteghan, N.S. The yield on some fields, states Agricultural Representative, R. A. LeBlanc, is at the rate of 1,200 pounds per acre.





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## AGRICULTURE

*Articles on problems of the farm*

### Alarming Situation of Oat Seed Supply for 1944

by R. Summerby

The oat crop in Quebec in 1943 was one of the poorest that we have ever had. The extremely wet weather in the spring resulted in seeding being two to four weeks later than normal. It also prevented the preparation of a good seed bed and much seed was sown on ill-prepared soil. Extremely wet weather continued through the growing period further hindering the crop from developing well. Both leaf and stem rust were common in some sections and had an important effect on yield and quality. To add to these troubles, harvesting conditions were very bad. In almost every way, therefore, conditions were unfavourable for the crop, the end result being that a very low yield of grain of extremely poor quality was produced.

This situation obtains not only all over Quebec but throughout eastern Canada in general as well. It seems clear, therefore, that there will be great difficulty in obtaining a satisfactory supply of seed oats for 1944 and extraordinary steps will have to be taken to meet it. Already definite action is being taken by some provinces to ensure a supply. As regards western Canada a very fair crop is reported, but the problem of transportation to the east is difficult and moreover damaging frosts have occurred in areas from which seed may come.

Due to the great need for milk, butter, cheese, meat and poultry, there is this year an increased requirement of feed grain. For many months those who are in the best position to know of this need have been urging the early purchase and storage of feed grain by farmers. Financial assistance through freight rate and storage subsidies have been provided. In spite of this situation, there appears to have been a great deal of difficulty in getting delivery of feed.

On account of the poor quality of farm grown oats and the difficulty of getting grain for feed, there is likely to be a tendency for farmers to feed the home grown oats, with the intention of purchasing seed oats in the spring. The purpose of this article is to call attention to the fact that seed oats of good quality are likely to be very difficult to get, and to indicate steps that should be taken to arrange for a satisfactory supply.

#### What can be done to meet the situation?

To meet this acute shortage of seed requires that several steps, that are out of the ordinary, be taken. First and foremost, every one who has oats that can possibly be made into a satisfactory grade of seed should arrange to supply his own need, even though it may mean grading or screening out a much larger proportion of the grain



We won't thresh enough oats in Quebec this year for our needs.

than is usual in normal years. Secondly, anyone who can possibly make available a supply of seed oats, for sale to his less fortunate neighbours or to the trade, should arrange to do so. Apart from providing seed for next year's crop, it should prove to be a perfectly sound business, for seed oats are likely to be much higher in price than feed oats.

Further, in areas where seed centres have been established, it is especially important that enough seed of the variety already established will be available to seed growers. Sufficient should be graded up for this purpose even though none is available for sale outside. Unless this is done, the area is likely to lose its value as a seed centre, for any seed that is brought in is likely to be from unknown source or of mixed varieties that cannot be recommended for seed.

In spite of what may be done by the use of all home grown oats that can be made into seed grades, there seems to be no question but that large quantities will have to be brought in from other provinces such as Ontario or the prairie provinces. When this is done, it is most important that varieties that are suitable should be chosen, and that only the seed grades be purchased. The recommendations of the Quebec Seed Board can best be used as a guide as to the varieties that are likely to prove best. These are available in the hands of the agronomes of the counties.

*To avoid a situation that may prove disastrous next spring, it is urgent that every bushel of oats that can be graded up to seed standards should be made into seed.*



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# No Oats for Horses? — So What!

by E. W. Crampton

If one can judge by the programs at meetings of livestock men, horse feeding is not a popular subject. This cannot be accounted for by the change in the numbers of horses on farms or in cities during the past few years for the situation has existed for at least twenty years and has been common in many different parts of the country. During the same period, horsemen have discussed breeding, and marketing. But feeding has been and still is given little open consideration.

The reasons may not be the same for all cases but it is easy to get the impression that in Eastern Canada and the United States horses, more than other classes of stock, are fed according to the feeder's own preconceived ideas. Furthermore, these are often adhered to regardless of cost or economy. In some cases it is doubtless fear of losses from "colic" that deters the horseman from trying unknown feeds or of following an unfamiliar management plan.

Based on the type of digestive system, horses should be able to subsist on pretty much the same feeds as cattle. The facts are that if one examines the feeding practices of different districts and in different countries, he finds that horses indeed do live on much the same feeds as cattle, though within specific geographic regions rations are frequently remarkably similar.

In eastern Canada generally, the accepted horse ration is mature timothy hay, oats, and salt. Wheat bran may be regularly or periodically fed as well. On this restricted range of feedstuffs it is expected that mares will reproduce, foals grow, and work horses maintain their weight and health merely by changing the quantities and proportions of these ration ingredients. And they do with reasonable success. To this extent there is no serious argument against this programme as long as these feeds are the most economical available. This, however, is by no means always true. It has not been true, in fact, for the past year and is not true now if feeds are evaluated at market prices.

For example, wholesale prices in October on the Montreal market show oats selling at nearly \$5.00 per ton more than barley and about \$10.00 more than brewers grains or wheat distillers grains. When such relationships hold true, the purchase of oats as horse feed to make good a farm grown grain shortage is not economically sound unless it can be shown that horses cannot be as well fed on barley or even on brewers dried grains. Under many farm conditions at present, it is conceivable that it would be cheaper to feed the limited supply of farm grown oats to sows and to buy brewers grains or wheat distillers grains for the horses, than to hold the oats for winter horse feed and have to purchase some feed as barley or screenings for the pigs, — provided always that the horses can get along



These horses thrive on brewers dried grains instead of oats.

on the brewers or distillers grains. This question is particularly pertinent this fall since these two latter feeds are easily available as well as cheap as compared to the grains.

Concerning the usefulness of feeds other than oats, there is definite experimental evidence now that any of the cereal grains may be used in horse feeding. Furthermore, these feeds are used in practice on countless farms. Corn is the "oats" of the corn belt of the United States; barley takes a similar place in the Pacific Coast States; while in western Canada, oats, wheat, and barley are often used interchangeably according to availability.

If this is true, then it seems logical to believe that by-products of these grains should also be usable in horse feeding. On this point there is also limited experimental evidence. Brewers grains are fed in Germany; oat feed (a mixture of oat hulls and oat middlings) has maintained horses for years at the experimental farm of the Quaker Oats Company in Wisconsin; hominy feed (a corn by-product), oat hulls and bran has been fed as a horse grain ration at Macdonald College for several years to horses working on experimental grain plots.

At the present time, horses are being carried experimentally on dried brewers grains as the entire grain ration. This experiment, however, is still in its very early stages and conclusions cannot yet be drawn with certainty. To date these horses appear to relish this feed, and show no signs that it is not the equal of oats for mature non-breeding animals.

In the meantime, it may be in order again to emphasize that horses, and especially those which will be idle or nearly so this winter, should have no priority claim on any particular grain feed unless it is both readily available and actually economical.



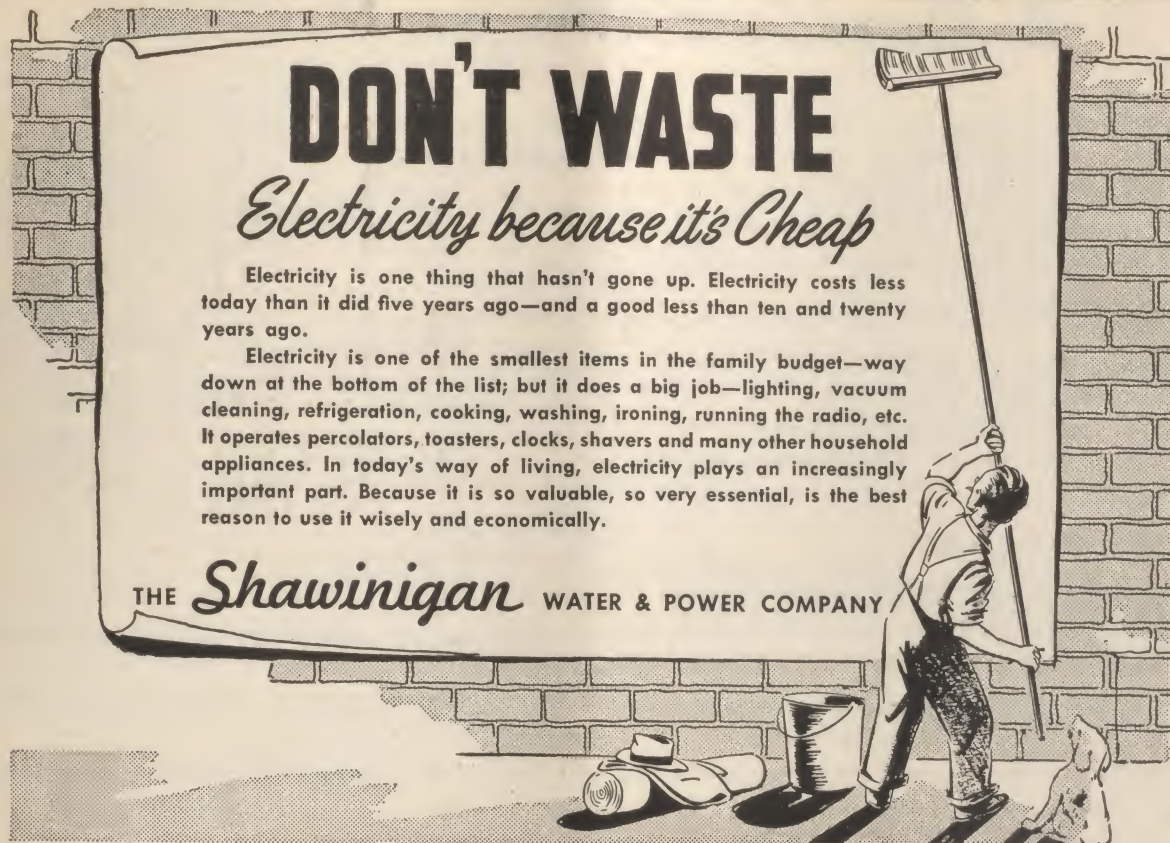
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## Preventing Losses of Soil

by J. F. Snell

There can be little doubt that the great majority of Canadians, and even the majority of rural Canadians, are quite unaware of the losses of wealth, national and personal, that are caused by the washing away and the blowing away of top soil, the richest part of the soil. We hear of the denuding of prairie lands by wind storms—this is startling and affords a "story" for the newspapers. But the gradual removal of the soil surfaces that is constantly going on, though less dramatic, is really more serious because it is so much more widespread.

The Chief of the United States Soil Conservation Service estimates that soil erosion costs the farmers of that country at least four hundred million dollars a year and that the indirect loss to the nation, due to destructive floods, to silting of water-courses and harbours, etc., probably exceeds the farmers' losses. That Service, headed by H. H. Bennet, has published a number of well-illustrated booklets, (five to fifteen cents each) which treat of the effects of soil erosion and of the measures which can be taken to limit its action.

A striking example of the "Rebirth of an American Farm", in which erosion prevention plays a leading part, is contributed to the September issue of the *Readers' Digest*

by Louis Bromfield, the well-known novelist and writer on agricultural topics. It is based on his personal experience and makes good reading.

Returning to his boyhood home in Ohio after an absence of twenty-five years, Mr. Bromfield and his family took charge of a large farm, most of which had been run-down and gullied by soil erosion. The spring upon which the original settler had built his house in 1798 was completely dried up in midsummer and he thought "John Ferguson must have been a fool to have placed his faith in so poor a spring." Ninety percent of the water which fell during a heavy rain ran off the place carrying with it tons of good topsoil. Yet five years of hard work in terracing and contour ditching on plans laid out with the help of conservation engineers rendered possible the growing of trees and cover crops in places where gullies had formed, and restored not only John Ferguson's spring but many other useful constant ones as well.

Bromfield's practice of plowing around the contours of the hills created such a marked improvement that neighbours began to abandon the time-dishonoured up-and-down-hill tillage and a general advance in the community's agriculture resulted. Today Pleasant Valley "is a place filled with life and energy and directed by a purpose."



# A Questionnaire on Mastitis

by C. A. V. Barker

How many dairy farmers are able to say "We know the answer to our mastitis problem?" If you are one of the very few, then this article may be of no use, but to those who are still in the question stage the questions and answers here may be of same value.

**Q.—What is mastitis?**

A.—Mastitis is a disease involving the udder of dairy cows and heifers at any time during their milking period, caused in practically all cases by a definite micro-organism or group of micro-organisms. This disease is commonly known as garget.

**Q.—What are the symptoms?**

A.—The symptoms noticed are variable but in general are characterized by the milk being stringy, particles of pus present, milk of brownish red color, bad odor. One or more quarters are swollen, hot and painful. Very often the animals have a high temperature, stop eating and are quite dull in appearance.

**Q.—Can the germ spread to other cows?**

A.—It is known that the organism is quite easily transmitted to healthy cows by incorrect methods of milking, improper cleanliness at milking time and through infected milk being squirted on the stable floor while milking.

**Q.—Does the germ always cause symptoms of the disease?**

A.—Many healthy appearing cows are harbouring or carrying the germ of mastitis in their udder yet show no symptoms of the disease. These animals are a danger to the others for they are discharging the germ in their milk

which may contaminate the teats of other cows by the milker's hands.

**Q.—How may mastitis be diagnosed?**

A.—One of the easiest methods of diagnosing this disease is the daily use of a strip cup. By squirting a few preliminary streams of milk from each quarter before milking into the cup it is quite easy to see any bad milk. Other tests that are available through the services of any veterinarian are the Bromthymol blue test, the modified Whiteside test, physical diagnosis, modified Hotis test, and a bacteriological examination of milk samples from each cow.

**Q.—Which test is the best?**

A.—Probably one of the best tests consists of a combination of the modified Hotis test and a bacteriological examination. This must be carried out by an experienced person with milk samples shipped to a laboratory for diagnosis.

**Q.—When a test report indicates several cows are positive what steps should be taken?**

- A.—1. Separate the affected cows and milk them last.
2. Sterilize all milking utensils thoroughly after milking.
3. Follow a good sanitary procedure at milking time.
4. Treat or dispose of the affected cows. If the disease is permitted to wear off without treatment the cow may become a carrier.

**Q.—What treatment may be used?**

A.—Veterinarians are now following several methods in treating mastitis. These treatments consist of injecting solutions capable of killing the germ, into the udder by way of the teats, giving the animals vaccinations or local applications to the udder.

**Q.—Is the cost of removing this disease from a herd very high?**

A.—The cost of cleaning up a herd depends upon the number of animals in the herd. For example in a district where a diagnostic laboratory is quite close the cost of making a bacteriological examination of each cow would average between two or three dollars per cow plus the veterinarian's fee for taking the milk samples. Treatment for diagnosed positive animals might average four dollars. It must be remembered that this suggested cost is only for initial treatment to eliminate the disease. Some animals may not respond to any treatment and hence should be sold. After this initial cost the yearly cost of maintaining a mastitis-free herd is very low, within the reach of any dairyman.



Typical after-effects of mastitis.





## Canada's FARMS... BRITAIN'S TABLE

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**Q.—How may this disease be controlled?**

**A.—**A special committee on Diseases of Dairy Cattle, the members consisting of veterinarians prominent in disease control and all belonging to the American Veterinary Medical Association have outlined the following few rules for Mastitis control. Clip out this section and place it in your milkhous for future use.

### A Few Rules for Mastitis Control

1. Raise all replacements if possible.
2. Do not allow calves or heifers of any age to nurse each other.
3. Feed heifer calves milk from healthy udders. It may often be possible, however, to raise them on milk from diseased udders if they are not allowed to nurse themselves or each other.
4. When necessary to purchase cows, isolate them for thirty days and have their udders and milk examined by a competent veterinarian.
5. Use a strip cup before each milking to identify the abnormal secretions of defective udders.
6. At thirty to sixty-day intervals, or at least once or twice per year, have a veterinarian examine the entire herd for mastitis. This should include the dry cows.
7. Stanchion cows that have diseased udders by themselves, and milk them last.
8. Before milking, wash udders with warm (110° to 125°F.) water containing 200 to 400 parts of chlorine per million. Use individual cloths for each cow, and have the cloths washed and sterilized by boiling or steam. Keep cloths in chlorine solution between milkings.

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9. Do not milk onto the floor.
10. Try to develop the proper method of milking cows with mechanical milkers by massaging or washing the teats and udders immediately before applying the teat cups, not several minutes or hours earlier. This will cause the cow to "let down" the milk more promptly and naturally.
11. Do not permit wet-hand milking.
12. Keep teat injuries clean by soaking frequently in an antiseptic, or by placing a cotton or gauze pack over an antiseptic such as 5 per cent sulfathiazole ointment. Bandage it onto the teat with adhesive tape.
13. Do not use teat or milking tubes or dilators unless the greatest surgical cleanliness is employed.
14. Do not inflate the udder for the treatment of milk fever except in dire emergency.
15. Use plenty of bedding to avoid udder injury and exposure to cold. Avoid drafts on udders.
16. Do not use lime as a substitute for cleanliness. It is best not to use lime or superphosphate or other chemicals on the standing platform. These chemicals are useful in the gutter and on the walk to the rear of the cows.
17. The platform under the cow's udder should be scrubbed clean frequently with hot lye solution or just hot or cold water and 1,000 parts of chlorine per million.
18. An infected quarter should be dealt with by treatment, by drying off the quarter completely, using chemicals to destroy the gland tissue, or by amputation of the teat. The slaughter of the cow should be advised if these procedures are not possible or advisable.



# Beware of the Mouse

by W. E. Whitehead

During the past two or three winters much damage has been done by field mice to shrubbery and young fruit trees. As in the case of some other rodents, mouse populations fluctuate with some regularity every three or four years; their numbers progressively increase to a peak which is followed by a period of relative scarcity. Work at the Cornell Experiment Station reveals that the chief factors influencing increasing mouse populations are that litters follow more closely upon one another, an increased number of young per litter and a lengthening of the reproduction season. Specific influences which lead to a decline in numbers are less clearly revealed. Climatic factors may sometimes have a very local influence, epidemic disease often plays a part in mouse mortality, while predators are constantly reducing their numbers, although no evidence shows that they are determining factors in the sudden collapse of an increasing mouse cycle. The same studies at Cornell indicate that the short-tailed shrew may be a major enemy of the field mouse.

Indications are that we are at about the peak when the numbers of mice will have reached their maximum so that one can normally expect that the population will decline within the near future. Last winter, under the deep snow which came before there was much frost in the ground, mice not only attacked the bark of trees, but damaged turf in many places by their burrowing and feeding upon the roots; much of the injury would undoubtedly have been permanent had it not been for the unusual amount of rain during the summer.

Mice were much in evidence during the past summer; in some areas they attacked growing carrots, beets and

potatoes and their nests were of common occurrence in any place that afforded the necessary protection.

What can we do about it? Not very much perhaps, so far as reducing the tremendous number of mice is concerned; in that, Nature will have to take her course. We can, however, do something about protecting our trees and trying to make conditions less favourable for the rodents during the winter among areas under cultivation. Young orchards and nurseries are among those that suffer most, especially orchards standing in sod, or near long standing surface cover that supplies protection and food for the rodents. Some sort of cover is often advisable for cultural and practical reasons, but keeping this at a minimum about the base of young trees frequently lessens the amount of injury. Enough cultivation to prevent the growth of dense surface cover and the destruction of piles of rubbish, always frequented by mice, will help ensure against damage.

The use of small-mesh wire netting guards has long been effectively practised. Such guards should be periodically inspected and adjusted if necessary; they should also be tall enough, especially where snow lies deep. There is the use of poison and different rodenticides are available for this purpose. Where poison is used it is customary to place this in a length of drainage tile, or to cover it by some similar means. This protects the poisoned food, serves as an attractive shelter for the mice and in the case of grain, prevents birds from feeding upon it before the snow falls or after it disappears. A combination of control methods is usually the most effective and this is recommended, especially in those areas where damage from mice is severe.



Left—Bark removed from trees by mice. Right—Young apple trees protected by a wire guard with tile in which poison placed. Note clean cultivation.



## The New Bacon Agreement

Canada's new bacon agreement with Great Britain has been made for a two year period and the quantity to be shipped is smaller than called for by the agreement which runs this year. In 1944 and 1945 Canada is called on to ship not less than 900,000,000 pounds of bacon and ham, which amounts to 450,000,000 each year as compared with 600,000,000 pounds contracted for in 1942 and 5,000,000 in 1943. Larger deliveries, however, will be accepted if supplies are available. An increase in the price of \$22.50 per 100 pounds for bacon and ham was also announced. This means an increase in price of 50 cents a hundred on dressed hogs or 75 cents a hundred on bacon and ham.

At the same time it was decided to cancel the Meat Board's order which restricted the slaughter of hogs for consumption in Canada. Some degree of control will continue to be exercised in order to enforce meat rationing, but there should soon be a larger amount of pork available in Canada than there has been in the immediate past.

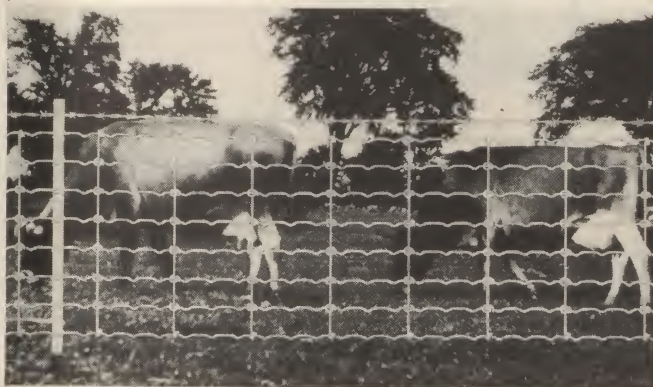
In making the announcement, Minister of Agriculture J. A. G. Reith said that the results of the government's policy, begun three years ago, with the object of encouraging livestock production in Canada had succeeded beyond the fondest hopes of its sponsors. The most successful part of the programme had been that which was concerned with hog production and during the past four years, three times as many hogs were sent to Britain as during the six years from 1914 to 1919. He is convinced that we exceeded our peak of production of hogs with the available manpower on farms and in the packing plants when we contracted to deliver 675,000,000 pounds of bacon and ham in one year. Therefore, the new agreement is for a smaller amount, one which we can be sure we can deliver.

## Provincial Fox Show at Quebec

The Provincial Fur Breeders' Co-operative Association will hold an exhibition at the Fair Grounds at Quebec on November 22, 23, 24 and 25, to which any fur breeder in the province may send exhibits. A sum of \$1400.00 has been voted for prize money by the Department of Agriculture.

Here is a land girl who wanted to start in a small way. The story was told by Lady Denman, head of the Women's Land Army. The land girl reported at a training centre and was asked if she would like to train as a milker, "Oh yes," she replied. "But if you don't mind I'd rather start with a calf first."

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## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

*Activities, Plans and Policies of the Quebec*

*Department of Agriculture*

# Another Good Provincial Fat Stock Show

Department of Agriculture Puts Up \$2000.00 in Prize Money

The Provincial Fat Stock and Sale has come a long way since the first sale was held in Sherbrooke in 1936. Then there were 22 head of cattle, 173 lambs and 50 hogs offered for judging and sale, and few of the entries were anywhere near tops in quality. This year there were 150 head of cattle (of which 28 were culled before the judging), 233 sheep and 206 hogs. In 1936 the sale brought in a total of \$4,430.00; in 1942, \$26,500.00. This year the total sales are around \$38,500.00, \$12,000.00 better than last year.

New record prices were established at the sale, which took place in the Arena at Sherbrooke on October 22nd, following two days of showing and judging. Ceiling prices had been lifted for this particular sale by the W.P.T.B. and only the buyers' ideas as to how much they wanted to pay governed the returns. The grand champion steer sold to the T. Eaton Co. for \$1.80 per pound, six cents below last year's record price. The champion lamb, also sold to Eaton's brought \$3.05 a pound, exactly one dollar more than last year. The best three hogs sold for 61 cents to Canada Packers, compared to 49 cents paid by the same firm in 1942.

Of the 122 head sold, 72 were shortorns, 23 Herefords, 20 Angus and 7 crossbred. With few exceptions all the animals were home bred and fed by the exhibitors. The champion, owned by F. G. Bennet and Son., Bury, and whose picture is used as the cover photo this month, was sired by Pilot Officer, a bull bred by Wm. J. Kay, Guelph, and his dam was Augusta Queen. He weighed in at the sale at 922 pounds. The reserve steer, an Angus which ran the champion a very close race in the judging, was shown by A. N. Deacon of North Hatley. He went to Steinberg Groceries for \$1.02. A steer owned and shown by Miss Rheta Jones of Beebe was the best of the Herefords at the show, and was sold to John Nichol & Sons of Lennoxville for 47 cents a pound. The reserve champion Hereford came from Green Hills Farm, owned by John Nichol & Sons.

Fritz Pope of Coaticook had the grand champion lamb and the reserve was shown by A. N. Deacon, who also had the best and second best pen of four and the best pen of eight. Howard Murray had the third best lamb and the second best pen of eight, while H. B. Norris had the third best pen of four. Deacon's reserve champion was bought by Swift Canadian Co. for \$1.75, 5 cents better

than the 1942 price. The best lot of three hogs and the second best lot of five by Fernand St. Pierre of Coaticook. Canada Packers, who bought them, also bought H. H. Allison's prize pen of five for 52 cents.

The three main buyers, as far as volume of purchases is concerned, were Canada Packers, Swift Canadian Company and the Morantz Beef Co. of Montreal, the latter firm making the top bid on forty four individual lots. Other buyers, not already mentioned, included Dominion Stores, The A. & P., Thrift Stop and Shop, Pesner Bros., Wilsil's Ltd., Modern Packers, A. Dionne & Sons, and many others. All the meat, when eventually offered for retail sale, will have the trademark "Sherbrooke W.F." branded on each cut so that purchasers will know they are getting the genuine article.

General quality of the stock was even higher than last year — as much as 25% better, in the opinion of one of the judges. Much credit for the high quality of the animals brought into the judging ring goes to the culling committee which weeds out inferior animals before they reach the ring. The members of the committee, C. A. Staples and H. Tomlinson, are practical packers and they show no mercy in removing from circulation all animals whose general condition does not warrant their being offered for sale as high grade meat.

The Provincial Department of Agriculture is keenly interested in this show, and many officials of the Depart-



The Champion lamb which brought \$3.05 a pound at the sale.





Miss Rheta Jones, Beebe, and her champion Hereford.

ment, including the Premier and the Associate Minister, Mr. Morin, were present at the sale. Premier Godbout was entertained at a luncheon on Friday by officials of the E.T.A.A. and the Sherbrooke Winter Fair, and was present at the Arena later to open the sale. Introduced by Mayor Ross of Sherbrooke, the Premier spoke briefly in both French and English before the first sale was made. He paid a stirring tribute to the organizers of the show for the steady improvement which had been made during the last eight years. The high quality of the livestock being raised in the Eastern Townships was due, he said, in large measure to the inducements offered the breeders by the prizes and the prices to be obtained at the Fat Stock Show. He urged that the improvement be continued for the bene-

fit of the district and of the province as a whole. He mentioned that the Provincial Government is proud and pleased to give any assistance in its power; evidence of this is given by the fact that the government put up \$2000.00 of prize money again this year.

In closing, the Premier had a special word of congratulation for Ted Bennett, who exhibited the champion steer. He called him "a great citizen doing invaluable work for the war effort in helping to produce more and better meat from Eastern Township farms."

Special mention must be made of the efficient way in which the show and sale were run. The various committees in charge were: Show and Sales, L. C. Roy, J. A. McClary, W. G. MacDougall, S. Boily, L. V. Parent, Alex Ross, R. Ste. Marie. Cattle, W. S. Richardson, W. G. Robinson, J. A. Lambert, R. M. Elliott, L. P. Thibodeau. Hogs, L. A. Beaudin, Pierre Dorion, D. Salvas, J. H. Bruneau, H. Pinal. Sheep, W. G. MacDougall, Jean Martin, W. G. Robinson, Weighmasters were Norm. Beach and W. S. Richardson: W. G. MacDougall, J. H. Bruneau, W. G. Robinson and L. Thibodeau looked after loading. The Show Supervisor and general "troubleshooter" was Ralph Bennett.

Frank Sherwood of Toronto judged the market lambs, M. Deschesnes, St. Hyacinthe the hogs, and the beef cattle were again placed by C. E. Devlin of Toronto. L. H. Hamilton and Henri Pinal judged showmanship and awarded first prize to Ted Bennett, with Tom Chapman of Bury placing second.

## A New Feature for the Sherbrooke Show

For the first time, breeding classes had a place at the Provincial Fat Stock Show and Sale. This innovation was sponsored by the Quebec Provincial Shorthorn Association, and thirty-nine head were entered in the various classes. Results in the different classes were: Bull, born on or between September 1, 1941 and August 31, 1942—1. W. P. Sharman, Gould: 2. C. Shearman, Canterbury. 3. Ed. Hooper, Hillhurst.

Bull, born on or after September 1, 1942 — 1. W. G. Learmonth, Inverness: 2. F. G. Bennett, Bury: 3. J. Woodward Estate. Female born on or before September 1 and December 31, 1941 — 1. H. B. Norris, Georgeville; 2. C. Shearman.

Heifer born on or between January 1 and August 31, 1942 — 1. W. G. Learmonth: 2. Ed. Hooper: 3. F. G. Bennett.

Senior Heifer calf — 1. Ed. Hooper: 2. W. G. Learmonth: 3. H. B. Norris.

Junior heifer calf — 1. H. B. Norris: 2. F. G. Bennett: 3. Green Hills Farm.

These classes were judged by A. R. Ness of Macdonald College.



Premier Godbout opened the sale and is shown with the Grand Champion. Holding the ribbon is W. Giovetti, buyer for Eaton's, and Ted Bennett is at the halter.



## Livestock Experts Visit the United States

Raoul Dionne, Chief of the Livestock Service and R. P. Sabourin, Chief of the cattle section, accompanied by L. H. Hamilton of Macdonald College and W. Davies of the Federal Department of Agriculture spent two weeks in the United States recently. On their trip they visited the principal American centres of artificial breeding and studied results obtained across the line in this type of breeding work.

They found that the American breeders have built up an extensive organization for artificial breeding. Large scale breeding units have been set up, often on a county basis, which are owned, operated and controlled by the farmers themselves. The Government has helped with advice and assistance in organizing, but there have been no Government grants or subsidies.

These breeding units came about as the result of a determined effort to raise the production of the average cow to a more profitable level. Many previous steps had been taken — efforts to eradicate disease and the establishment of cow testing units — but results were slow and only partly successful. But it was thought that if these could be followed up with the use of better sires, real progress could be made. Proven sires were scarce and costly — too costly for the average farmer. But by the technique of artificial insemination the services of these

proven bulls has been brought within the reach of any farmer.

One reason for the satisfactory results which have been obtained is the fact that large units are set up. Units of less than 3000 cows are not considered economical or efficient. Any unit which cannot keep three technicians employed is considered too small. In these large units, sickness of one technician does not prevent the work from going on.

It has been found that 60% to 65% of the cows settle to the first service, 20% to 25% to the second service.

We have a few artificial breeding centres in Quebec but we are a long way behind the United States in our application of this technique. Whereas our operations are still more or less of an experimental nature, the American livestock men have long since passed this stage, and the results were apparent to our envoys when they visited individual herds which had been built up by artificial insemination and when they saw the animals at the Chicago Stockyards.

It is to be hoped that livestock breeders in Quebec will not be too slow to avail themselves of the undoubted advantages of this method of improving quality in our herds.

## Beet Sugar to be Made In Quebec

After fifty years of discussion and projects, sugar-beet growing on a large scale is about to become a reality in this province. The Quebec Sugar Refinery at St. Hilaire is nearing completion and will be ready to process the 1944 crop of sugar beets.

For the first year of its operation the factory officials expect to be able to process the yield from 10,000 acres of beets. These will be grown under contract by farmers in the area surrounding the factory. The contract which will be offered the farmers is one of the most favourable ever offered to Canadian growers and they will receive the

highest possible share of the returns from the sale of sugar, beet pulp and molasses.

The whole Department of Agriculture is backing this new venture and stands ready to help the growers in every possible way. Agronomes, sugar-beet field men and the personnel of the refinery are at the disposal of the growers for information and advice on the growing and handling of this crop and with their help anyone should have good success from the first year.

We hope to have further information about this project and about the factory itself in our next issue.

## Another Job for Mr. Boisvert

Mr. Oscar Boisvert, Chief of the Dairy Division in the Provincial Government has been elected President of the International Association of Milk Control Agencies and is the first French-Canadian to hold this important position.

The Association, formerly known as the National Association of Milk Control Agencies of America, is an organization of specialists whose duty is to study all ques-

tions relevant to the production, sale and purchase of milk anywhere in the world. Membership is open to representatives of any dairy commission and at the meeting held in Philadelphia late in September, nineteen American States and two Canadian Provinces (Quebec and Ontario) were represented. Mr. Boisvert attended as the official representative of the Quebec Government and of the Provincial Dairy Commission.



## Results of Junior Judging Contests

One of the most interesting and probably also one of the most educational of the activities of the Junior Farmers' Clubs in this province is the judging competition. Each club holds its own contest and the winning team of two members is sent to the Provincial contest held at Sherbrooke this year on October 19th.

Instruction in judging principles and practice is given the club members by their agronomes and through this particular club activity invaluable practice in appreciating the fine points of an animal is obtained. Cattle, sheep and hog judging are all featured.

Thirty-one teams arrived in Sherbrooke for the Provincial finals: nineteen for the dairy cattle contest, seven for the hog judging contest and five for the sheep judging. The final winners were: cattle judging, Marcel and Xavier Cossette of St. Adelphe, who scored a total of 1121 points out of a possible 1200; hog judging, H. Palardy and J. L. Beauregard, St. Damase; sheep judging, Robert Mercier and Yvette Belanger.

Most of the boys were French-speaking, but among the contestants were Murray Templeton and Robert E. Ness of Howick, Douglas MacKechnie and Billy Horner of Shawville, Harold Higgins of Huntingdon, Claude Young and Elmer Stanton of North Onslow in Pontiac County.

The national junior judging contests are being held in Toronto in November. The Quebec entry for dairy cattle judging won at Toronto last year and everyone is pulling for them to repeat this year.

Prizes and trophies were presented at a banquet held

at the Mount Pleasant clubhouse in Sherbrooke, which was attended by all the competitors, agronomes and other officials of the Provincial and Federal Departments of Agriculture, and by representatives of the Eastern Townships Agricultural Association. On behalf of the Canadian National Railways, Mr. L. C. Roy presented the Henry Thornton Trophy to the winning dairy team, the Cossette brothers. A special cup, offered by Stephane Boily to the contestant making the highest individual score in cattle judging was presented to Paul Emile Houle of Kingscroft, who made the fine score of 581½ points out of a possible 600. Special prizes of \$2.50 each were also provided by the directors of the E.T.A.A. for each member of each winning team and for the high scorer in each division.

After awarding the prizes, Mr. J. P. Fleury, in charge of junior work for this province, paid tribute to the contestants for coming out in such large numbers at a time when their help was needed on the farm. He was particularly pleased to see an entry from Abitibi for the first time. Mayor Ross of Sherbrooke extended welcome from the city and reminded the audience that Stephan Boily was the man to whom credit for starting the calf club idea in this province was due. Raoul Dionne, Chief of the Live-stock Service, gave some pertinent pointers on animal breeding, and suggested that there was much to be gained by staying over in Sherbrooke another day to see the animals at the Fat Stock Show. Steve Boily in his talk went back to 1926 and told of the first of these young farmers' contests which was sponsored by the Sherbrooke Fair, the president of which at that time was J. A. McClary.



The 64 junior judges who competed in the finals at Sherbrooke on October 13th. Officials of the Department of Agriculture and the W.T.A.A. are in the front row.



# Meet the Canadian Horse

This is a brief history of the Canadian horse which was associated with the hard toil of Canadian pioneers and which will soon have completed three centuries of existence on North American soil.

Its ancestors, selected among the outstanding horses of Normandy and Brittany (France) arrived in Canada between 1647 and 1670. "The first horse to gallop on Canadian soil", writes Ernest Gagnon, "was unloaded at Quebec on June 25, 1647". It was brought over as a gift for the Governor, the Chevalier de Montmagny, by La Compagnie des Habitants, for the "habitants" of those days considered that it was unfitting for a knight to be without a horse.

The first regular shipment of horses sent by the King of France arrived at Quebec on July 16, 1665. These animals, twelve in all, were distributed to the noblemen and among certain farmers in the colony who had shown the greatest initiative in clearing and cultivating their land. Another shipment was sent to New France in 1670, and these also were distributed to those who needed and deserved them most.

The horses were used for clearing, cultivating, hauling and as saddle horses. This stock multiplied with amazing rapidity. From 145 in 1679, 400 in 1692, 685 in 1698, 1875 in 1706, 5275 in 1720, they maintained a steady increase and bred all through New France without any mixture of foreign blood.

Due to natural selection, only the strongest managed to survive the rigours of the winters and the many privations due to the primitive state of agriculture. They became smaller in size but the conditions under which they had to exist gave them a hardiness to be found in no other breed. That is why the Canadian horse is still the sturdiest and the best acclimatized horse in Canada.

The importation of other breeds, which began in 1816, and the sending of many good animals to the United States seriously hampered the expansion of the breed in Canada, and towards the end of the nineteenth century it was in danger of disappearing.

In 1885, a few admirers of the "little iron horse" undertook a campaign on behalf of the breed. A stud book was opened on December 16, 1886 and in it were entered those animals which best represented the original type. Selective registration of breeding types was made at different times from that date until 1912. Progress was slow, however, and it was not until 1895, when the Canadian Horse Breeders' Association was formed, that any real expansion took place. In 1913, the Federal Minister of Agriculture opened a breeding centre at the Experimental Farm at Cap Rouge, near Quebec, in an effort to determine the best lines. A stud was established at St. Joachim in 1919 to continue on a large scale the work begun at Cap

Rouge. This stud was maintained until 1940 when the Federal Government, fully occupied with the war, disposed of the breeding stock throughout the country. The stud was rebuilt at the Provincial Farm-School at La Gorgendiere, under the direction of the Provincial Department of Agriculture. A few selected animals were retained by the Experimental Station of Ste. Anne de la Pocatière and others were acquired by farmers who wanted to perpetuate the breed. The Founding of Canadian Horse Breeding Syndicates, the first one dating from 1932, has given rise to groups of active breeders anxious to bring this breed to its former popularity by means of carefully selected progenitors and improved methods of maintenance. Official figures demonstrate that these syndicates are largely responsible for the increase in the proportion of Class A Canadian stallions.

## A Faithful Helper in Our Toil

The historian Taillon depicts the old Canadian horse as follows:

"Small, but robust, hocks of steel, thick mane floating in the wind, bright and lively eyes, pricking its sensitive ears at the least noise, going along day and night with the same courage, wide awake beneath its harness; spirited, good, gentle, affectionate, following his road with the finest instinct to come surely home to his own stable. Such were the horses of our fathers."

According to Mr. E.-S. Archibald, director of Experimental Farms, the Canadian horse to-day approaches most closely the ideal all purpose horse so much in demand by our farmers and in our cities.

The Canadian horse can be called a general utility animal. From the very beginnings of New France, he was valuable not only for plowing, but also as a carriage horse. Breeders appreciated the qualities of strength, willingness and small food requirements. The breed is long-lived and still useful at an advanced age, because it is still to be found in its original locality. The mares are extraordinarily fertile and reproduce regularly until the age of 20 or older.

## Characteristics

The Canadian horse is 15 to 16 hands high. The stallion weighs 1350 to 1500 pounds and the mare 1200 to 1350. Breeders are now trying to increase the weight. Black is the most popular color, but bay, dark brown and even chestnut frequently appear. A white star on the forehead is generally appreciated but markings about the feet are not desirable.

As a general purpose animal, the Canadian horse shows a well proportioned body, good setting of limbs, high quality of bones and good feet. The forearm and gaskin are especially well muscled. The head shows intelligence and spirit, yet no excess of nervousness, the animal being

*(Continued on page 31)*



## Unusual Lubrication Trouble

by J. W. Cooper

The writer was recently called up to locate the trouble in a farm truck which had been using motor oil at the rate of two quarts per day over a six month period. The driver had brought the truck to different garages where the following guesses at the trouble had been made by motor mechanics:

(1) The piston rings were worn and the oil was being sucked up and burnt in the combustion chamber.

(2) "Raw" gasoline was leaking past the worn piston rings and diluting the lubricating oil in the crankcase, making the oil thin and causing it to be burnt up.

(3) Oil filler cap was blocked up with accumulated dirt, blowing the oil out of the crankcase breather pipe.

While these conditions can, and often do, cause excessive oil consumption, this was not the case in the engine in question. Upon examination of the engine, diagnoses 1 and 2 were eliminated because engines with this complaint will usually exhaust a whitish or bluish colored smoke — there was no indication of this particular smoke in the exhaust. Diagnosis 3 was not correct

as the engine continued to use up oil at the same rate when the oil filler cap was removed.

The cause of all the trouble was found to be the stoppage by sludge of an oil return hole in the bottom of the rear cam shaft bearing of the engine which allows the oil to return to the crankcase after it has been pumped under pressure to the various bearings in the engine. After the stoppage was removed the engine performed satisfactorily.

Other heavy deposits of sludge were found inside the engine which was the result of improper lubrication practice; failure to change the oil at recommended intervals after 1000 - 1500 miles of operation. Moisture will condense inside the engine, especially under cold operating conditions, which will emulsify with oil to form the sludge. The safest method to get rid of this is to drain it off at oil change time. Another practice to follow is the use of "solvent" or "flushing" oils which are used when the oil is changed. The engine is idled for a short time, pumping the "flushing" oil through the engine and its oil channels and removing any dirt or sludge deposits. The "flushing" oil is then drained off and the new oil put in.

## Preventing Rust on Farm Machinery

A recent development in the field of rust prevention of the bright parts of plow-moldboards, shares, and other farm implements has been made available to farmers by an American oil firm. At the present time it is especially important that farm machinery be maintained to give maximum service and long life. If these bright metal parts are allowed to rust during the storage season, considerable time and energy must be spent to get them back into good operating condition; and this usually occurs when farmers can least afford to waste time. As a result the metal part is allowed to polish itself (remove the rust coating) by use

and gives poor results and increased draft until it is polished.

The demand for an efficient, easily applied and low-cost rust preventive brought forth the above mentioned product. It is solid in form, is dissolved in gasoline or naphtha and is applied with either brush or sprayer. The covering, when dry, effectively seals the metal surface against the entrance of moisture and gives much better protection than the commonly used old crankcase or gear oils. The protective coating can be removed quickly by rubbing with a rag soaked in kerosene. It may also be used in place of paint where excessive moisture is present.

## J. G. Davidson Now Feeds Administrator

The Agricultural Supplies Board and the Wartime Prices and Trade Board announced recently the resignation of Fred W. Presant from the post of Feeds Administrator and the appointment of J. Gordon Davidson as his successor.

Mr. Presant who came to Ottawa to head the administration of wartime feed problems with the inception of controls in the fall of 1941, returns at the request of his former employers to the position of manager of the feed department of Toronto Elevators, Limited.

The new administrator, Mr. Davidson, also joined the feed administration in 1941 to serve as its director for

Quebec and the Maritime provinces. Like his predecessor, Mr. Davidson was born and brought up on an Ontario farm, is a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College, and has had years of practical experience in the feed business. Before experience in the feed business. Before joining the feeds administration, he was manager of the eastern feed division of the Maple Leaf Milling Company, Limited.

From 1920 to 1925 Mr. Davidson was an employee of the Dominion Department of Agriculture as promoter of egg production in Ontario and district poultry promoter in Prince Edward Island.



Well, Stanstead Jersey Club took a further step towards an artificial breeding club at their annual meeting. W. Davies came down from Ottawa to give them more information on the subject. More information seemed to mean more interest as the owners of 250 cows seemed to want a club started. Those present were to look up a few more prospects and then a further meeting would be held. I had 137 more cows to list and know of several more herds turned in by someone else so maybe it will be a go this time. Winter roads seemed to be the biggest obstacle among those not on plowed roads. However, we can get a spread of fresh cows from February till the end of September on summer roads which is quite a distribution. Mr. Davies warned us to look out for too much increase in number of cows as the total usually goes up sharply soon after a club starts. While this may be a difficulty it is a pretty good endorsement of the idea at the time.

\* \* \*

Last spring we waited in vain for lime, so ordered early this fall for next year. The car is in and supposed to be delivered soon. It's a jump ahead of the plowing for that's not done yet. The lime would spread better before it was plowed but if that is done it would need to be plowed again to get the lime near enough to the surface. That sounds like too much work so it will have to wait for the plow. If we can get it spread this fall, it will give a good start for next spring. Maybe we could even get the grain sowed so it would all be ready for the reaper early. If it had been this year we should have had another ton of grain with less labour.

We got cold feet and didn't plant any peas last spring for fear of difficulty in harvesting. It was just as well the way the weather was for we certainly would have had more than difficulty. It looks now as if we might be able to get the reduced percentage of protein feeds we are allowed to use but we can't have just the kinds we want. Mill-

## STRIPPINGS

by Gordon W. Geddes

feeds seem quite a problem. For a time we used as much wheat as possible to save on them but wheat is getting pretty high. The ceiling on bran and shorts now makes it cheaper to use them than the wheat even if we must feed some flour in order to get them. It seems ridiculous that we can pay the miller to process the wheat and then feed some of the flour cheaper than we can buy the wheat without processing.

\* \* \*

With the prediction that even barley and wheat may be hard to get, we are putting in a little. Storage space is going to be hard to find, especially with so many rats. On top of that we ordered next spring's fertilizer to give the mills a chance to make a little more this winter. So we have about twenty tons of feed, fertilizer and lime to arrive soon. It sounds like a lot of heavy lifting just ahead. But the lifting has to be done some time and we may be glad to have the stuff where we can lift it if shortages do loom up. After reading an article claiming that at least a potash shortage could not affect our war effort this time, it was rather a disappointment to get only a 2-12-4 formula. CIL soil tests show that our land needs a 2-12-10 or 0-16-10 mixture. Last year we had to use 2-12-6 and now the potash is down a little more.

\* \* \*

If pork goes down a little more, hogs will be scarcer next year. The price of weanlings is a fair indicator of the trend. A few months ago they were \$5 to \$6 a piece and very hard to find. Now they are plentiful at \$3.50. With feed high too many cows will go to market instead of to the boar. Of course, it may be only the fall drop we supposed wartime restriction had eliminated that. It has always been a bugbear in the hog business and some way should be found to remove it. At least the farmers should be told that hogs are still wanted in quantity.

There is a big stir around here over the rationing of maple products. Most of our good producers have been selling direct to the consumer for years. They are afraid the ration coupons will put them out of business and give it all to the middle men. If everything else is to be geared to the basic period, then that should be too. Some of the many government advertisements on such subjects should carry a warning to users of maple products that they must save up coupons now if they wish to purchase in quantity next spring. Likewise the farmer who retailed such produce during the basic period should be allowed to charge full retail price.

## Storing a Battery During the Winter

When you take the battery out of your car, do not put it away in the basement unless it shows a reading of at least 1285 on the hydrometer. Without exception, leaving a battery in a discharged condition is the worst thing that can be done to it. Take the car battery to a garage and have it tested and charged before putting it away.

Since storage batteries gradually run down when they stand idle, it is necessary to give the battery a refreshing charge about every two months to keep it in first class condition.

## Much in Little

In the process of dehydration according to Canadian standards, the following weights of fresh fruits and vegetables are required to make one pound of each of the dried products:

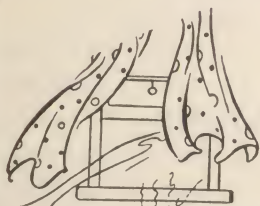
Fruits—Apples, 7 to 10 pounds; Apricots, 5 to 7 pounds; Cherries, 4 to 5½ pounds; Peaches, 5.3 to 7 pounds; Pears, 6.1 to 8.3 pounds; Prunes, 3.3 to 3.8 pounds.

Vegetables—Beets, 10 pounds; Cabbage, 18 to 19 pounds; Carrots, 10 to 12 pounds; Onions, 14 to 16 pounds; Potatoes, 6 to 8 pounds; Turnips, 13 to 14 pounds.



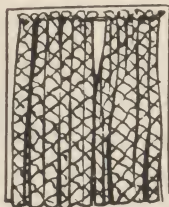


# STOP COAL WASTE



**Shut out the COLD**

Prevent excessive heat loss by closing windows and doors promptly.



**Shut in the HEAT!**

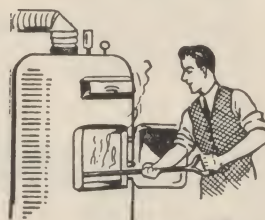
Draw shades or drapes over windows all evening and night. Save up to 10% on your fuel this way.

**BUDGET YOUR COAL PILE!**

Coal is the backbone of our entire war effort. Every ton is precious and is needed to help speed victory.

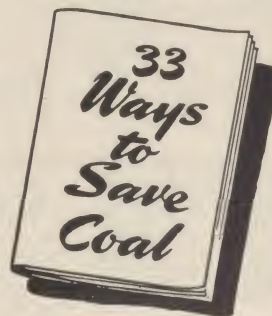
You can do your part to meet the emergency by budgeting your coal pile... by practising the conservation methods outlined in the free booklet illustrated at the right.

*Save one ton in five*



**Fire your Furnace PROPERLY!**

**Study these**



Get your FREE copy from your local dealer. This booklet shows you how to avoid having a chilly home this winter.

MS15W

## THE DEPARTMENT OF MUNITIONS AND SUPPLY

HONOURABLE C. D. HOWE, Minister

### Milk Consumption

The domestic consumption of milk in Canada, in the form of fluid milk, butter, cheese, ice cream, and concentrated milk products, totalled 5,072 million pounds during the first six months of 1943, or a decrease of 148 million pounds from the corresponding six months of 1942. This decrease, states the Current Review of Agricultural Conditions in Canada, was almost entirely due to the smaller butter

requirements under rationing, as fluid milk consumption increased by 8 per cent, concentrated products by 6 per cent, and ice cream 5 per cent over 1942.

The quality, quantity, and strength of the fleeces of sheep are directly affected by the kind of feed ration used. Under-nutrition or sickness frequently causes weak spots in the wool fibre.

To find the number of tons of hay in a mow, multiply the length by the depth by the breadth and divide by 450. In case of straw multiply the same as with hay but divide by 600 to 1,000 according to the length of time in mow. The longer the time in mow, the smaller the division to be used.

Production, progeny test, and pedigree are the three P's that point the way to greater efficiency in poultry breeding.



# THE MACDONALD COLLEGE STUDY OUTLINES

**THE PURPOSE AND METHOD OF THE "CANADIAN FARM PROBLEMS" OUTLINES:** *Price 5 cents.*

A copy of this circular should be obtained by each Discussion or Study Group employing any of the following outlines:

**ANIMAL PRODUCTION SERIES:** *A study in 5 units—price 30 cents; with supplementary bulletins, 40 cents.*

In this series are discussed the general nutritive properties and individual peculiarities of the feeds most commonly used in the feeding of dairy cattle, sheep and swine. Attention is drawn to the nutritional requirements of the different classes of stock and it is pointed out how adequate rations can be prepared to supply these needs.

**CROP PRODUCTION SERIES:** *A study in 12 units—price 70 cents; with supplementary bulletins, 80 cents.*

This deals with matters related to the maintenance of crop productivity at a high level — tillage, rotation, fertilizers and manures, weed control, seed, hay crops, pasture, grain crops, corn, alfalfa and silage making.

**POULTRY PRODUCTION SERIES:** *A study in 12 units. Price 75 cents; with supplementary bulletins, 85 cents.* This is a general analysis of the place and need of the poultry flock on the general farm; methods of stock selection and general management; poultry products as a cash crop on the farm; special problems of marketing the products.

**CO-OPERATION SERIES:** *A study in 12 units. Price 75 cents; with supplementary bulletins, \$1.50.* This is a study on the purposes, principles and possibilities of co-operation; the essentials to co-operative success; the function and organization of credit unions, consumers' and producers' co-operatives; problems of management; the place of education in co-operation and a brief treatment of co-operative medicine.

**HOME ECONOMICS SERIES:** *A study in 6 units. Price 30 cents; with supplementary bulletins, 35 cents.* This series emphasizes the diet as a factor in good health including the place of milk, cereals, grain products, vegetables, the protein foods, etc. It discusses the problem of planning adequate meals at moderate cost, analyzes the food budget and suggests suitable menus.

**RURAL LIFE SERIES:** *Education, Health, Recreation, in 6 units. Price 80 cents. (But residents of Quebec may*

*obtain free by writing to Director of Protestant Education, Quebec, P.Q.)* Tells about the organization, management and how to improve our rural schools; how to improve the health services of people in rural areas; why rural people should develop better recreational facilities and how to do so.

**ECONOMIC SERIES:** *16 printed pamphlets, Price 50 cents for the entire set. Published by the Canadian Association for Adult Education, 198 College Street, Toronto, Ontario.* These cover a number of specific problems of interest to the farmer. The nature of their content is indicated by the list of titles below: 1. Are there too many farmers? 2. Should Canada restrict the farming of sub-marginal land? 3. Will increased production benefit the farmer? 4. Should Canada encourage land settlement of immigrants? 5. Can we improve our taxation system? 6. How far will improved farm management methods help? 7. What does the farmer need in the way of credit? 8. Can the economic position of the farmer be improved through the medium of a government supported policy of research, experimentation and extension work? 9. What can we hope to accomplish through Fairs and Exhibitions? 10. Are government grading regulations and marketing services of value to the farmer? 11. What are the conditions necessary for the efficient marketing of farm products? 12. What can the farmer gain through organization? 13. To what extent can co-operative organizations solve the economic problems of the farmer? 14. Is any form of governmental control or regulation over the marketing of farm products necessary, desirable or practicable for Canada? 15. If some form of regulation is adopted, what should it be? 16. What shall we do about it?

To get one or all these outlines, simply write to the Macdonald College Journal, Macdonald College, Que., and enclose the necessary amount.

**A GUIDE TO GROUP DISCUSSION:** The technique of group discussion. How to organize a study group. Where to secure study material. How to conduct group meetings, "Neighbour Nights" or associated study club meetings. Suggested reference pamphlets.

*Price 10 cents each : 7 cents in lots of 100 or more. A copy is mailed free with each order for the study outlines listed above.*



## Some Increase in 1943 Potato Crop

The first official estimate of the 1943 production of potatoes, sugar beets, and other late crops places the potato crop at 43,041,000 cwt., from 532,700 acres, compared with the 1942 figure of 42,882,000 cwt., from 505,900 acres. Yields per acre were 81 cwt. in 1943, and 85 cwt. in 1942. Production of commercial beet crops is estimated at 526,500 tons from 52,500 acres in 1943, compared with 716,000 tons in 1942 from 63,300 acres in 1942. The yield per acre in 1943 was 10.03 tons, and in 1942, 11.31 tons. The turnip and mangel crop is estimated at 31,848,000 cwt., compared with 32,866,000 cwt. in 1942.

The first estimate of the 1943 production of late grains in 1943 is—peas, 1,631,000 bushels, a decrease of 61,000 from 1942; beans, 1,435,000 bushels, a decline of 118,000 bushels from 1942; buckwheat, 6,346,000 bushels, an increase of 1,139,000 bushels on 1942; mixed grains, 35,476,000 bushels, a decrease of 33,146,000 bushels from 1942, and corn for husking, 10,486,000 bushels, a decrease of 3,886,000 bushels from 1942. Fodder corn is estimated to have yielded 4,021,000 tons from 474,800 acres in 1943, at a yield per acre of 8.47 tons, compared with 4,401,000 tons from 484,800 acres with a yield of 9.08 tons per acre in 1942. All cuttings of alfalfa amounted to 3,934,000 tons, an increase of 203,000 tons in 1942.



**WHEN THE  
DEMAND  
EXCEEDS THE  
SUPPLY**

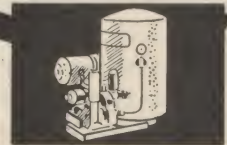
There's only one fair thing to do when you can't fully supply the demand—distribute the available goods as evenly as possible.

That is what we are doing with the limited war-time supply of Fairbanks-Morse Farm Equipment. As supplies become available, they are shipped to F-M dealers in all territories in proportions based on normal requirements.

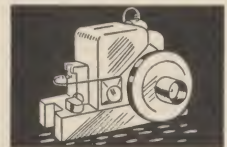
So if you need new equipment, the F-M dealer is still, as always, your best bet. See him now. If he can't get what you want immediately he will book you for the first available.

**THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS-  
MORSE CO. LIMITED**  
Saint John - Montreal - Toronto  
Winnipeg - Vancouver

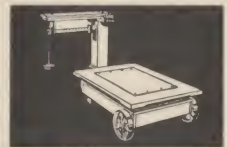
You can get replacement and repair parts without restrictions. The F-M dealer will gladly help keep your present equipment in first-class working order.



WATER SYSTEMS  
and HAND PUMPS



"Z" ENGINES



SCALES



HAMMER MILLS  
and GRAIN GRINDERS



ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANTS  
and BATTERIES



WINDMILLS  
and WIND CHARGERS

# FAIRBANKS-MORSE

## FARM EQUIPMENT

**Keep on Buying  
WAR SAVINGS  
STAMPS**



Canada West Indies Molasses Co. Limited  
Montreal

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Please send the Macdonald College Journal for two years to

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The Subscription Fee of \$1.00 for 2 years is enclosed.  
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FILL OUT THIS FORM AND MAIL IT WITH YOUR SUBSCRIPTION TO:  
**THE MACDONALD COLLEGE JOURNAL • MACDONALD COLLEGE, QUEBEC**





## CO-OPERATION AND MARKETING

*A page of interest to members of farmers' co-operatives*

### Co-ops Strike Oil

(The inspiring story of a farmers co-operative business that grew out of the depression, built itself up in the years before the war and now looks with optimism towards the post-war era was vividly told by Allen May over the CBC recently. It is the account of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Oil Refineries).

Back in the grim drought and depression years of 1930, 31-32, groups of farmers around Regina took refuge from the high costs of the oil products they needed in the formation of co-operatives. They bought their gas and oil from the major oil companies and from independent refineries, imported it in tank cars at tank car prices, and sold it to their members at tank wagon prices. At the end of the year the savings accumulated by this method of buying and distributing were returned to the members of the co-operatives in the form of dividends. The members of the co-operatives paid less for their gasoline and equipment out of their first year's operations. Then, in the fall of 1933 and spring of 1934 the independent refineries at Moose Jaw, and Coutts in Alberta ceased to be independent. They were brought up, the Co-operative people said, by the major oil companies. Pretty soon the wholesale price of petroleum products went up three cents a gallon. The directors of the Co-operatives held meetings, discussed the situation and decided to build their own refinery. They raised capital in the orthodox co-operative way by selling shares to themselves and to other farmers. By May, 1935, they had a 500-barrel skimming plant in operation. The plant paid for itself in the first year and after that savings began to be distributed to petroleum consumers on the farms through their local co-operatives. The refinery sells its products wholesale to local co-operative associations. They in turn, sell to their members at retail prices. In the next three years, Co-Operative officials say, the price of farm fuels in the province went down four to five cents a gallon.

#### Rapid Growth

In spite of the fact that all the oil companies were lowering their prices, membership in the Co-operative Refinery continued to grow. By 1939 they were able to begin building a modern fifteen-hundred barrel combination cracking and skimming plant. It went into operation in June, 1940. In the eight years between 1935 and last year, the refinery has sold over eight and a half million dollars worth of its products and earned, on its operations, \$1,153,000. These earnings, which in private business are called profits are not distributed as dividends among absentee stock holders and they are not spent on high pressure sales and advertising campaigns. They go back to the farmers who bought the products of the refinery which they

own. That is, these earnings stayed right in the district. They went back into the pockets of the Saskatchewan farmers.

According to statements issued by the Co-operative there used to be a spread of 17½ cents between a gallon of crude oil and a gallon of farm gasoline in the Regina district. That was before the Co-Operatives went into the oil business. Now the spread is said to be only seven cents. When they started their refinery they put about \$32,000 into it. Today the refinery has assets of nearly a million and a half dollars and last year they did two and a quarter million dollars worth of business. And the Co-ops figure they still handle only about 10% of the oil business for the province. In the eight years they have earned over a million dollars on this percentage. The major oil companies handled the other 90%. The million or more dollars the Co-Operative Refinery was able to earn went back into the pockets of the farmers. What the Co-Op people want to know is: "Where did the \$10,000,000 made by the other companies disappear to?"

#### Future is Bright

In many plants management is pessimistic about after the war. They talk about markets falling off and having to cut production. At the Co-Operative refinery the attitude is reversed. They're just beginning. They want to build more units for their plant right now, but can't because of war priorities. But after the war—that's when they're really going to expand and make more jobs.

Right now they're spending part of their earnings exploring and digging for oil in Saskatchewan to see if they can't acquire their own sources of crude oil. When, and if they do this, they will be completely independent of the big oil companies. As it is, they have achieved considerable independence because they purchase grease from a co-operatively owned plant in the United States. For the present, however, they use the same crude oils as the big companies, their refinery process is the same and their products are standard—conforming to the same tests as the other oil companies.

This plant is committed to the principles of co-operation. Within the co-operative for which they work, the employees have their own co-operative. When a man is hired, one dollar is deducted from his first pay cheque. That gives him a \$5.00 membership share in the Co-Op.



The remaining \$4.00 is made up from dividends. Commencing like that, with the investment of only \$1.00 per member, the employees' co-operative has built up assets of its own worth close to \$4,000. The employees own their own bus which takes them to and from work. They also own a car which maintenance men on shift work drive to work in. They own and operate, at a profit to

themselves, their own cafeteria and refreshment counter. They also operate a small store where the men can buy their shoes and overalls, gloves and such, at a mark-up of only 20 per cent over wholesale cost. At the end of the year there is a dividend distribution from the earnings on these investments. Everybody is a member of the co-operative. Everybody knows what co-operation means.

## Training Co-op Leaders for Post War

A school of International Co-operation — whose purpose is to train persons who want to go into Co-operative work, opened in New York last month. The outlook is international and there is particular emphasis on post-war planning.

The methods will include lectures and seminars by specialists in many fields — including those with experience in co-operative business. The two terms are from September to January and from February to June.

After a year's study at the school students will be placed for several months in co-operative field work in American Co-operative Societies.

Dr. J. J. Tompkins the noted Canadian co-operator is a director of the School. Application blanks and further information can be secured from the executive secretary, School of International Co-operation, 85-86 Riverside Drive, New York City.

## National C.U. Body Organized

Nine members were chosen for a national executive by the 100 delegates who attended the first national convention of Credit Union in Levis, Que., Sept. 11-12. These were representative of all the Canadian provinces as follows:—

J. W. Burns, Vancouver; F. J. Fitzpatrick, Edmonton; Thomas Malloy, Regina; John W. Ward, Winnipeg; Gordon Smith, Hamilton; J. A. Marion, Montreal; S. W. Keohan, Fredericton; A. B. Macdonald, Antigonish; J. T. Croteau, Charlottetown.

The officers elected were: J. A. Marion of the U.C.C. as president; Gordon Smith of Hamilton, vice-president and S. W. Keohan, registrar of Credit Union in New Brunswick as Secretary Treasurer.

A feature of the meeting was the tribute paid to Alphonse Desjardins, founder of the Credit Union Movement in America. Hon. C. E. Vaillancourt speaking at the banquet tendered by the city of Levis, referred to him as a "great Christian and a great benefactor".

The conference adopted a resolution protesting against income tax deductions being made on interest payments on credit union shares, as though they were dividends.

## MARKET COMMENTS

The month's market of live stock saw heavier runs and lower prices generally. Lighter supplies of eggs and higher prices also occurred. Both these results are chiefly seasonal influences. Prices of apples and potatoes record greater gains when compared with the prices of last year than other farm products. This is due partly to the greater flexibility allowed in the regulation of prices of potatoes, the more recent establishment of price ceilings on apples and mainly due to the general scarcity of supplies in relation to the demand for these products.

### New Bacon Agreement

A new two-year bacon agreement was announced on October 22nd. The quota calls for not less than 900,000,000 in the years 1944 and 1945. Shipments may be higher if conditions warrant. The price agreed on is increased by 75c per hundred weight of bacon and ham. At the same time restrictions on release of pork products for the domestic market have been removed. Protests against the small advance in price under this new agreement have already been voiced by the United Farmers of Alberta and the departments of agriculture of both Ontario and Nova Scotia. Present indications are that the new agreement is not popular with producers.

### Trend of Prices

	October 1942 \$	September 1943 \$	October 1943 \$
<b>LIVE STOCK:</b>			
Cows, good, per cwt.....	8.25	9.75	8.97
Steers, good, per cwt.....	10.20	11.99	11.90
Cows, common, per cwt.....	6.60	7.55	6.82
Canners and cutters, per cwt. ....	5.75	5.83	5.00
Veal, good and choice, per cwt. ....	14.75	15.93	16.00
Veal, common, per cwt.....	13.40	13.72	13.63
Lambs, good, per cwt.....	11.90	12.30	11.94
Lambs, common, per cwt.....	10.50	10.30	9.94
Hogs, dressed, B.1, per cwt.	16.35	16.64	16.60
<b>ANIMAL PRODUCTS:</b>			
Butter, per lb.....	0.35	0.34	0.35
Cheese, per lb.....	0.20	0.21	0.21
Eggs, grade A large, per doz.	0.50	0.48½	0.50½
Chickens, live, 5 lbs. plus, per lb. ....	0.22	0.28	0.27
Chickens, dressed, milk fed A, per lb. ....	0.30	0.33	0.31
<b>FRUITS AND VEGETABLES:</b>			
Apples, Quebec McIntosh			
Extra fancy per box .....	2.25-2.50	3.50	3.50
Fancy per box .....	—	—	2.85
Potatoes, Quebec No. 1			
per 75 lb. bag.....	1.30	1.55	1.45-1.55
<b>FEED:</b>			
Brn, per ton .....	29.00	29.00	29.00





## THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES SECTION

*Devoted to the activities of the Quebec Institutes  
and to matters of interest to them*

### Winter Care of House Plants

by F. Grace Yates

While the coming of November's icy weather may spell "finis" to all outdoor gardening activities, it marks but the beginning of the indoor growing season, for it is then that the gardener-housewife turns her attention to the various house plants which she is depending upon to brighten and enliven the home during the dreary winter months. These, usually, were left growing in some cool, airy spot during the hurried days of summer, and now that they have been brought into the close dry atmosphere of the house, are looking a bit yellowish and seedy, and will require a little special care to bring them into the full perfection of flower and foliage.

This dry atmosphere is one of the greatest enemies of successful window gardening and is also one of the hardest to combat. Certain plants which require a moist, humid atmosphere simply cannot thrive without it and in order to overcome this undesirable dryness, they must be syringed frequently, and a shallow pan of water kept on the stove or radiator near them, to provide at least a small amount of the all-important moisture.

Another drawback is the accustomed high temperature of our homes, but this year — due to the fuel shortage — we will not be keeping them heated to the usual 70 degrees. Many plants will tolerate warmth much beyond their natural preferences but they will not do as well, so they at least, will welcome and appreciate the chillier atmosphere of our living rooms this winter.

#### Light is Important

Light, too, is an important factor in the life of a house plant. Varieties which are expected to produce bloom, must have a place at the forefront of the window, near the glass, where they will have the opportunity to absorb as much as possible of the sparse winter sunlight. Ferns, Rex Begonias, Palms and Rubber plants will thrive in the darker corners of the room, but where profuse flowering is wanted, there is no substitute for light.

With air, heat and light all adapted to the plant's needs, the next requirement is a good potting soil. Here the error is apt to be on the side of over-richness, for too much food will bring disaster as surely as will too little. A poor soil is easier to remedy for it is a simple matter to add an application of plant food now and then, or to water with liquid fertilizer. A good average plotting soil is made up of equal quantities of garden soil, sand, leaf mold and well rotted manure. This should be mixed lightly; if sifted, or packed too firmly, light and warmth

cannot penetrate and the delicate plant roots soon wither and die. And it goes without saying that, no matter what the soil, the pots will have a few pebbles in the bottom, to provide the proper drainage.

In comparison to the myriads that beset our outdoor flowers, the number of insects that attack house plants is relatively few and, when any do appear, they are easily brought under control. A nicotine solution will take care of sap-sucking insects. Red spiders can be washed off with a soft brush or cloth. If black flies are causing trouble, they can be vanquished by stirring one tablespoon of slack lime into a quart of water, and pouring this solution over the soil, making sure that every bit is well moistened. These flies, or midges, mean sour soil, and the lime mixture turns it sweet again.

#### Plants Have Preferences

Aside from these general requirements, most plants have certain preferences just as we, as individuals, have certain likes and dislikes. Cater to these preferences and the plants will show their gratitude by giving abundant bloom and lush, healthy foliage.

The dainty little Oxalis, for instance, thrives in a fairly warm room and likes rich soil and rather more water than most plants. Also, it is imperative that it gets a few hours of direct sunlight each day.

Geraniums — they might be called the "old reliable" of the window garden — are very easy to grow, requiring only the minimum of care and attention. They enjoy plenty of air and light, but too rich a soil will produce luxuriant foliage at the expense of flowers; however, a light watering with a very weak solution of liquid fertilizer now and then, will bring them on amazingly. They, too, do not like much water and will reach their full beauty only when kept upon the dry side.

The old fashioned Jerusalem Cherry is always a favorite, especially at Christmas time, when its bright red fruits and green leaves are quite as effective as holly. Unfortunately it is particularly susceptible to insects, but these can be overcome by sponging the plant with lukewarm, soapy water to which a little kerosene has been added.

Another very popular plant is the Coleus, whose richly variegated leaves will add a touch of warm color to any spot that they may be allotted. This plant revels in a warm, moist atmosphere and likes a pot somewhat upon



the small side. A 3 ft. plant will grow in a 6 inch pot and to encourage bushiness, the top growth may be pinched off. The odd and striking shadings of the foliage will be intensified if the plants are grown in a sunny window.

Some window gardeners consider the Cyclamen a difficult subject to grow but it is so lovely when in bloom that it seems worth the little extra care and coddling which it demands. It does like a cool atmosphere — not over 60° or 65° during the day, with a drop of 10° at night — and it must have plenty of light and water; dryness is fatal, except during its resting period. When leaves and flowers begin to yellow, watering should be tapered off, after which it should be stored in a cool, dry place until early July. Before starting into growth again, report in

equal parts of loam and leaf mold with a layer of good sharp sand at the bottom for drainage.

Best liked of all the ferns is the Boston variety — perhaps because it will tolerate the most abuse! But all ferns prefer a light soil; a good sandy soil should have a little more sand added and then be mixed with leaf mold or, if the Boston is being repotted, some well rotted manure instead. Ferns like a lot of water but drainage must be good, and they do not care for sun; a north window is best.

The lovely, moss-like Baby's Tears is useful as a centre for the winter table, but care must be taken when watering it, otherwise the tiny leaves are apt to decay. A thorough soaking from the bottom every few days is much better than frequent surface waterings.

## Gatineau W. I. Sponsors Blood Clinic

by Miss A. B. Robb

The Wakefield Women's Institute, Gatineau County, has for some months been carrying on a most interesting and valuable form of war work,—unique so far as we know in Quebec Institutes. This is the sponsoring of a sub-clinic for blood donors. From the time of the first Red Cross call for blood for the wounded many donors from this area had been donating blood at the Ottawa Clinic, but tire and gas restrictions were making this difficult, the distance being twenty-five miles or more. The Institute members,—about twenty in number,—felt they might be able to manage a Donor Clinic with Wakefield as centre, which would serve the Gatineau area. After consultation with the local medical man, Dr. H. J. G. Gergie, and an interview with the Blood Donor Service at Ottawa, the plan was instituted in May 1943. The Wakefield School Board willingly gave the use of the large recreation rooms of the school, these rooms being very suitable, with adjoining kitchen for serving of food to donors and clinic staff.

A committee of Institute women was formed to canvass the community for donors; and to speak where necessary of the great need of blood for the wounded, stressing the opportunity for those at home to do something for the men overseas who are offering so much for us. Names were listed of those willing to give blood, and the lists were handed to Dr. Gergie. The doctor, overworked as are most country doctors in these days, gives one evening a week at the school to the work of examining candidates; and only those found to be in excellent physical condition are accepted. Usually two members of Institute go to the school with the doctor to receive candidates. Notices are sent to prospective donors about a week before the clinic date, telling them at what time to present themselves at clinic. Diet cards also are sent, since donors must abstain from certain foods for several hours before giving blood, the presence of fats in the blood making it unsuitable for processing. Announcements are also read in the Roman



A scene at the Wakefield blood donors' clinic. Standing in the background are Miss A. Dunlop and Mrs. M. McLeod. Seated are Mrs. Jack Wilson, Mrs. Kenneth Moncreiff. At the extreme right is Mrs. H. Ellard.

Catholic and Protestant Churches regarding clinic hours.

On the day previous to the clinic, Institute members prepare operating and rest rooms at the school; supplying cots, blankets, sheets, pillows, etc., and completing other arrangements. Preparations are also made to serve broth, or tea, cake, sandwiches, etc., to patients after their donation; since many come considerable distances to the clinic. Meals are served also to nurses and helpers from outside points. After the clinic, Institute members clean and leave in order the rooms used at the school.

The first clinic was held on May 18th, when the Mobile Unit from Ottawa was in charge of Mrs. Margaret MacLeod, nurse-technician; and an Ottawa physician was in attendance as well as several of the staff from the Ottawa Donor Service. Eighty-four patients were bled, a record at that time for any sub-clinic in one day. On July 5th, sixty-six donors gave blood; and on August 23rd sixty-eight donations were received.

At the August clinic practically all the nursing and other service, and all the medical service, was given by people from the Gatineau area; and it is a source of satis-



faction that the clinic at Wakefield has so soon become self-sustaining. A member of Wakefield Institute has now been trained as a blood technician. Records clerks are also supplied by Wakefield. Donors, nurses, helpers and food have come from many points along the Gatineau; and money was voted towards the expenses of the clinic by Wright and Wakefield Institutes.

An interesting fact in connection with those offering themselves as donors, is that many of these have at some time received transfusions themselves, so know the great value of the work. At the August clinic Mr. Jack Wilson of Low was a sixth-time donor. Mr. Wilson's two sons are in the armed services of the United Nations, one in the U.S. Air Force, and one in the Canadian Army. Several, including Rev. W. F. Tierney, P.P. of Martindale, were fifth time donors; and others were fourth and third time donors. The next clinic will be held late in October, and it is hoped regularly thereafter at intervals of about six weeks.

## Q.W.I. Notes

**Chateauguay-Huntingdon Counties.** Aubrey-Riverfield Branch had an article on proper diets for school children, and sent jam and jelly to Barrie Memorial Hospital. Dundee had papers on National and International Relations and on Welfare and Health. Howick entertained the Principal of the High School and his staff. This Branch maintains a hospital bed for public use. Franklin Centre Branch discussed Canadian Industries, national and international relations, and the Lend-lease systems to Russia and China. Huntingdon sent jams and jellies to the local Hospital, which is to be opened shortly. The guest speaker was Rev. Mr. MacLean, whose subject was 'Lost Opportunity' in which he stressed the present, when so many opportunities for education along all lines are to be had for every one. Ormstown offered prizes to the value of \$4.00 in War Stamps for the School, to be awarded for public speaking. The High School staff were the guests of the Branch at the meeting. The guest speaker was Dr. Dorothy Ross of Montreal High School.

**Compton County.** Canterbury Branch discussed the organizing of Junior W. I. Branches. Miss Fletcher, Demonstrator-Secretary for Q. W. I. was the guest speaker and summarized the County work, also explained the meaning of inflation, post-war education and economy. A study group was formed in the branch.

**Megantic County.** Lemesurier Branch sponsored two School Fairs successfully and brought moving picture films to the place. Various money-making plans were carried out for the benefit of the Branch and home-making problems discussed.

**Quebec County.** Valcartier Branch held a picnic and bazaar on Labour Day, which realized about \$105. The branch sponsored the first School Fair held in the community by the Institute. Ten dollars were voted towards the jam project.

**Richmond County.** This County held its semi-annual meeting in Richmond, with a splendid attendance of members and visiting representatives of the local I. O. D. E. The County President, Mrs. J. Watson, presided and introduced a fine galaxy of speakers, the personnel of which included Rev. Mr. Gilbert of Windsor Mills, who spoke on the various systems of education in the Dominion, and pointed out the advantage of a nationalized system for all the Provinces and Mr. Avison of Macdonald College, who urged a way of life which would keep pace with the scientific advance of the times, and the need of leaving behind the small and unimportant things in order to share in the great tasks of a post-war world. Mr. Avison drew attention to the series of programmes beginning on November 16 on the air which would deal with these aims. Rev. Mr. Woolfrey, who followed, advised pooling of all provincial problems and interests in order to facilitate an understanding of all national matters. The last speaker was Mr. Beaudoin, local Agronome, who addressed the meeting on the subject of agricultural problems arising out of the war. He believed that an industrialized farming system was on the way, and urged co-operation as a solution of many farm problems. Mrs. T. P. Ross of Melbourne addressed the meeting on the subject of the coming radio broadcasts.

Gore Branch held a food sale, and Richmond Hill planned to renovate the exterior of the Community Hall. Melbourne Ridge arranged for a series of small social gatherings to raise funds, and planned a rummage sale. Spooner Pond held a social evening. Cleveland Branch voted \$5. to the Sherbrooke Hospital Fund. Prizes are to be given in all Grades in St. Francis High School. Mrs. A. E. Abercrombie addressed the meeting. Finance Committees were appointed to deal with money matters.

**Rouville County.** Miss Helen Buzzell, Art Supervisor in the Elementary Schools of Montreal, addressed the Abbotsford meeting. Rev. R. N. Bructon was speaker at a later meeting when the subject was Social Security as related to the March report. Group songs by Mr. G. H. Buzzell gave a lighter touch to the meeting.

**Shefford County.** The Branch started a quilt, to be later disposed of for the funds, and a "shower" was held to secure articles for ditty bags. A paper and contest on Nutrition followed. Granby-hill Branch sent a cash contribution to an old lady, and held the annual supper of the Branch. Warden Branch sent its Thanksgiving offering to be used to provide warm clothing for an aged and blind woman. This Branch entertained the county meeting.

**Sherbrooke County.** A County School Fair was held at Lennoxville High School, to which all Branches contributed funds. This was pronounced a greater success in many ways than those of previous years. Ascot Branch catered for the annual Ploughmen's Banquet. Articles discussed included legislation, Victory Gardens and child training. Brompton Road had an address by Mr. A. B.



Farquhar on the New Movement in Education. Cherry River Branch held a tea at a popular restaurant, Papers on health subjects were on the programme. Lennoxville Branch voted money for High School Prizes. The serving of rationed foods at public teas and suppers was explained. The President, Mrs. Abercrombie gave an interesting report of the recent Conference on Post-War Reconstruction held at Macdonald College.

**Stanstead County.** At the Annual Stanstead County Fair, held at Ayer's Cliff, the County Women's Institutes operated a booth for the third consecutive year. At this dining-hall the sum of \$3.70 was realized after all bills were paid. Well-planned and attractive meals, served three times daily were supervised by Miss M. L. Kezar, Prov. Convener of Home Economics.

The meeting of Ayer's Cliff branch was given over to discussion of plans for the County School Fair and committees were chosen.

Beebe filled two ditty bags with an exceptional number of articles. Plans are being made for filling Christmas boxes to be sent local boys in the armed forces, much knitting has already been done for same. A framed picture of beautiful Lake Memphramagog was sent to a member who has moved away. Education was the subject of the programme, Rev. A. B. Lovelace giving a very instructive talk on this topic.

Hatley also had a programme on Education. Rev. H. G. Rice was guest speaker and gave an interesting address.

Minton had a paper on Compulsory Education. A donation of three dollars was received for ditty bags and each member gave a dollar towards same. A coin shower was held for a new baby.

At Stanstead North the convenor for Education, Mrs. H. G. Curtis, took charge of the meeting and gave a splendid paper on that subject. Three ditty bags have been filled by this branch. These were entered in the Red Cross exhibit at local fair and won second prize. A silver spoon was presented a new baby and cheer sent to members ill and bereaved.

Education was also stressed at the meeting of the Tomifobia branch the president, Mrs. E. R. Embury, giving a timely talk on this subject. Two ditty bags have been filled.

Way's Mills won third place on their exhibit of Red Cross work at fair. A magazine circle has been arranged by this branch.

## War Services to be Reported Separately

Q. W. I. readers will note the absence of all War Services news in Q. W. I. Notes of this issue of the Journal. These will be found under the heading: Quarterly War Services Report, prepared by the Provincial Convener of War Services, Mrs. H. C. Smith, Loretteville, Que.

Hereafter all such notes are to be sent to this address each quarter, and should be omitted from Publicity Notes.

Following are the heads under which War Services

## Quarterly War Services Report

Following is a summary of work done in the department of War Services during the summer months. This report is not complete, since only six of the counties in the Province have been heard from.

**Compton County.** Canterbury Branch gave \$20. to the Red Cross, \$5. to the Greek Relief Fund, \$5. to the Queen's Canadian Fund, and collected one ton of salvage.

**Gatineau County.** Wright Branch gave \$5. towards the travelling expenses of blood donors going to Wakefield Clinic, and completed 79 articles of knitting and sewing. Wakefield Branch filled 20 ditty bags, purchased 5 War Savings Certificates, and completed 34 articles of knitting and sewing.

**Papineau County.** Lochaber Branch completed 130 articles of knitting and sewing and collected salvage.

**Quebec County.** Valcartier Branch filled 4 ditty bags, gave \$10 to the jam project knitted 15 articles, and sent chocolates to local boys overseas.

**Sherbrooke County.** All Branches report salvage collected and proceeds given to the Red Cross. 25 ditty bags filled, 122 War Savings Stamps sold, \$5. given to Greek Relief Fund, \$6. to Norwegian Relief Fund, 203 articles of knitting completed, 1068 articles of sewing finished, and aid given by the members in the hand sewn department and clerical work at the Red Cross rooms. Members gave fruit and picked and canned fruit with the local Red Cross unit. Belvedere Branch furnished fruit and labour and Ascot Branch gave the sugar, for 360 cans of apples for the Red Cross. 1350 cigarettes were sent overseas. One hundred dollars were turned into a fund for overseas boxes. Lennoxville Branch made 15 seaman's vests made 619 knitted and sewn articles for Red Cross, filled 5 ditty bags and donated the prize of \$6. won by the Branch in the ditty bag contest to the Norwegian Relief Fund. \$5. were given in school prizes in War Savings Stamps. Books and magazines were collected and sent to Service Camps. \$10. worth of garden seeds were sent to Australia, and 20 articles completed for Bundles for Britain.

**Stanstead County.** Nine ditty bags and 23 articles of knitting and sewing were completed. The proceeds of the dining-hall operated during the Regional Fair at Ayer's Cliff, \$370, was turned over to War Services.

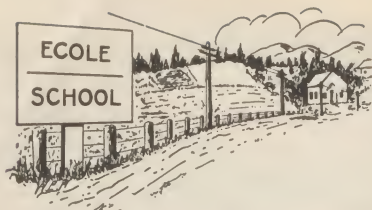
(Mrs. H. C.) Vivian Smith,

Convener of War Services.

notes are to be compiled:

1. Salvage, 2. Donations to Queen's Canadian Fund,
3. Layettes made for Refugees, 4. Ditty Bags, 5. Slab Chocolate and maple sugar for the Navy, 6. War Saving Certificates, 7. War Bonds, 8. Aid to Russia, China and Greece, 9. Red Cross Work (knitted articles, etc.), 10. Self-Denial Fund, 11. Jam Project, 12. Mobile Canteen Fund, 13. Bundles for Britain, 14. Seaman's Vests.





## LIVING AND LEARNING



# Teachers and Politicians Discuss Education

The seventy-ninth convention of the Provincial Association of Protestant Teachers was the meeting of an organization that is a growing force in the public, as well as the educational, life of the province. It has brought to its annual sessions not only a large and increasingly loyal representation of teachers but a succession of visiting leaders of a calibre that has commanded the respect of a public much wider than the professional body.

Outstanding among these this year were Dr. Wm. G. Carr, secretary of the Education Policies Commission and Associate Secretary of the National Education Association of the United States, and Prof. J. B. Nash, president of the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation.

Dr. Carr (who pleased his audience by admitting that he was Canadian-born and received his early education in Red Deer, Alta.) brought to the large gathering two addresses which, for balance, insight and quiet effectiveness could hardly have been improved. Dr. Nash, on the other hand, in a more vigorous and whimsical style pressed home practical truths about our neglect of bodily health and physical fitness. Both men made fine contributions to a convention that was full of interest and stimulus.

### Education Leadership

Referring to our failure to educate for citizenship Dr. Carr said: "Throughout modern history, the instrument of organized education . . . has often been used to shape national policies that led to international ill-will, aggression and war. It is my thesis that this trend should be and can be reversed. I propose nothing less than the systematic and deliberate use of education, on a world-wide basis, to help safeguard the peace and to help extend the democracy for which this second world war is being fought . . . I stress the importance of education because in the past statesmen who sought to promote the peace of the world . . . have never given serious and sustained attention to the great force of education." Speaking of the education of enemy countries after the war he said; "The task of off-setting the poison that has been poured into the intellectual and spiritual life of the youth and adults of these nations is one which will challenge the best educational thought and leadership in the United Nations now, and in the enemy countries at the end of armed hostilities. . . . The most difficult (and lasting) reconstruction is the re-building of faith and purpose."

In speaking of Educational Leadership, Dr. Carr mentioned a widespread sense of helplessness among educators when they realized how the 'tide of despotism' had swept the world. He said: "This tide of despotism with its scorn of the doctrines of human brotherhood, its cynical disregard of pledge and promise, its derision of the ideal of peace among nations, its conversion of the citizen into a helpless pawn of a monster state . . . is, I remind you again, the *creature* of man. It is not the expression of some inexorable force of nature like that which rules the rise and fall of the tides of the sea. Some men, talking shrewd and evil advantage of the conditions of our time have called that tide forth. Others, no less resolute and equally shrewd are turning it back as it has been turned back time and time again by men who have loved freedom."

### Forum of Political Leaders

A bold and timely innovation in the convention programme, and one which drew a capacity audience to the Montreal High School auditorium was the forum on the 'Future of Education', addressed by representatives of the three major political parties. Gordon Graydon, leader of the official opposition in the House of Commons for the Progressive-Conservatives, M. J. Coldwell, leader of the C.C.F., and Brooke Claxton, parliamentary assistant to the Prime Minister spoke for their respective parties. All three endorsed the idea of Federal Aid to education, with due guarantee that provincial control should be undisturbed. Mr. Graydon and Mr. Coldwell felt that federal grants should be made conditional on the maintenance of a minimum standard but Mr. Claxton doubted that 'conditional' aid would be acceptable to the provinces and felt that other means of making money available for education would have to be found. The three spokesmen agreed that greater emphasis should be put on citizenship training and that the Dominion should assist the provinces in the fields of adult education, health education, the use of films and radio, as it was now doing in vocational and rehabilitation education. Mr. Graydon thought that all school fees should be abolished and that school taxes should not be levied on real estate. Mr. Coldwell encouraged the organization of teachers so that they could bargain collectively and improve their position. Mr. Claxton was mildly critical of the educational system saying that it needed to adapt itself more to the times. Most significant was the large measure of agreement that stand-



ards generally need to be raised. 'A world half-educated will be only half free.'

### Scholastic Merit Awards

The annual ceremony of the Order of Scholastic Merit recognized the long and faithful services of twelve members of the profession; The Order, in the first degree was conferred on: Mrs. A. E. R. Bulman, Stanstead; Mrs. M. S. Copping, Joliette; Miss E. A. Duff, Ironside; Miss Elsie Elliott, Shawinigan Falls; Miss M. H. Leitch, Quebec; Miss B. Osborne, Magog; and A. M. McPhee of Outremont. The Order in the second degree was conferred on: D. M. Herbert, Miss. E. M. Pinel, Miss A. Savage of Montreal and W. A. Steeves of Macdonald College. The order in

the third degree went to H. J. C. Darragh, Superintendent of Montreal Schools.

### Officers Elected

Mrs. D. E. Blair of Montreal succeeds D. E. Pope as president. D. C. Munroe of Ormstown is vice-president, C. J. Fraser of Montreal is General Secretary, A. D. G. Arthurs of Montreal is honorary treasurer, C. Wayne Hall of Lennoxville is honorary secretary. Miss Evelyn Eaton of Montreal and Miss Ruth Low of Hudson Heights are members of the executive. An important step forward in the expansion of the association is the opening of an office headquarters of the P.A.P.T. in the Bank of Toronto building, corner Guy and St. Catherine Sts. Montreal.

### Mankind's Last Chance

"If there be angels above us, and if these angels can feel pity in their state of bliss, they must weep when they look upon mankind again at war in this twentieth century.

It might be tolerable for them to see the cathedral spires bend down in ruins, or blocks of homes flattened into one vast acreage of rubble, or the torch touched to the fields or ripened wheat. For what has been built, and broken, can be built again, and the earth, however scorched and bruised, can still produce another harvest. It might even be bearable to see a man die with steel in his throat — bearable, because all men must some day die, and die in pain usually, and their passing be mourned by those who remain.

But when the angels, using their inward eyes, look upon the cold, dark rancor that accompanies war, the implacable yearning for revenge, the terror, the despair, the festering hatreds, the shattered hopes, the thwarted ambitions, the scientist putting his mind to the invention of deadlier weapons the preacher calling on Heaven to destroy the enemy, the teacher succumbing to anger that paralyzes the mind and hardens the heart, the people, even the little children, necessarily choking back their natural human sympathies, — then, if ever, such tears as angels weep must surely break forth. For though the pitiful sights and sounds of war might fail to pierce the celestial tranquility, the deep moral degradation of it would surely produce bitter grief in heaven, as it does on earth.

If there ever was a cause, if there ever can be a cause, worthy to call forth all the effort, devotion, and intelligence of men, it is the cause of peace. Organized education has a significant contribution to make to that cause. Let us see that it is fully and wisely used in mankind's next, and perhaps last, chance to build a peaceful world."

— Dr. Wm. G. Carr.

### Citizens' Forums

Labour Forum followed on the heels of Farm Forum, now Citizens Forum joins the ranks of nation wide radio listening group programs.

A broadcast series provided by the C.B.C. begins on November 16, and follows for 22 subsequent Tuesday evenings at 8.30 p.m. E.D.T. The December 7 broadcast is the opening broadcast for listening groups.

A national program is headed by the Canadian Association for Adult Education, discussion outlines are to be printed, and made available from provincial offices.

In Quebec, a Quebec Council of Citizen Forums is to be established. It will work closely with the Macdonald College adult education office. Already several organizational meetings have been held in Montreal. Groups are to be organized in Montreal and the cities, towns and villages of Quebec. Inquiries have come in from Quebec and Sherbrooke, and a large registration is anticipated for a program that deserves the support of every organization, and every community and every citizen in the province.

### Farms Plan for Plenty

The National Farm Radio Forum has wisely chosen the title for its 1943-44 series "Planning for Plenty". The first three broadcasts follow these topics: Nov. 8—Why Plan?; Nov. 15—Price and Planning; Nov. 22—Price Control. A booklet entitled "Planning Prices and Controls" will be provided the members of all groups. This text will provide background information for the first series of broadcast; each week small four page, Farm Forum Guide will be issued to members. The Guide will not deal with the topics of discussion; it will carry news of Farm Forum. Discussion Questions, and hints for good discussion.

### Sherbrooke Fair to Resume

It has been announced that the Sherbrooke Fair, which due to war conditions has been discontinued during the past three seasons, will be in operation in 1944, probably late in August.



# Sherbrooke Has Good Plowing Match

by Gordon W. Geddes

Under ideal conditions Sherbrooke staged a real plowing match for its 64th annual contest. It was held in a big field on the Experimental Farm at Lennoxville. But the field was none too big to accommodate the fifty-two teams and eleven tractors competing. In fact several ridges had to be placed in the space reserved for wagons and equipment. W. S. Richardson, president of the Association said that space was getting to be a problem and it might be necessary in the near future to use more than one field.

C. A. Crawford, one of the directors, has been present at every match, starting when he was five. Only eighteen teams competed in the first match. L. W. Paige, another old-timer, said he must have plowed in twenty matches and took the prize for the oldest plowmen with his seventy years.

Kenneth Johnson led a field of nine in match No. 1,—any kind of plow and open to all comers. P. Lapointe was second and had the best crown while Johnson had the best finish.

Match No. 2,—plain or jointer plow with skimmer, no wheels, drew eleven entries. Melville Page, honorary president, took first in match crown and finish with Wallace Lavallee second in the match.

Match No. 3,—plain plows with wheels allowed, skimmers recommended, had twelve contestants with Warren Ross on top. Norrie Bonaillie was second with Malcolm McCloud having the best crown and Ross the best finish. These three matches were judged by Henry Johnson of Lennoxville.

In Match No. 4,—plain plows for men who never entered a match before had only two starters. Allan George took match, crown and finish with Charles Welch for runner-up.

Match No. 5,—sulky and gang plows,—brought out five rigs. James Beattie led the field all through with L. W. Paige second.

Match No. 6,—plain plows, boys under 18, wheels allowed, attracted nine boys with Marcel Lapointe first on match and crown, Jean Paul Vermette second in the match and first on the finish.

Match No. 7,—boys under fifteen,—had five entrants. Robert Sutor topped the field all the way with Angus McElrea second. Russie Sutor, nine years old, who was the youngest plowman, plowed in this match and did a good job. Angus McKinven of North Hatley did the placing in these matches.

The tractor class was open to the Eastern Townships with skimmer recommended and plain plows. Sams Hopper and Moynan Robinson of Lennoxville finished first and second with Arnold Beattie of Richmond third. Hopper had the best finish while A. Winget had the best crown.

A separate tractor class for boys and girls would be an improvement. This class and the specials on horses were placed by J. Moore of Stanstead.

Wallace Lavallee had the champion plow team and best plow team in men's matches. He also had the best team in harness. Alvin Henderson had first on boy's plow team and neatest outfit in boy's matches. Warren Ross had the neatest outfit in men's matches and E. J. Winget the best mare in harness.

Brompton Women's Institute served dinner to the plow-men in a tent set up on the field. The next evening there was a banquet in the Gertrude Scott hall in Lennoxville. An amateur entertainment was put on and the prizes were presented.

## Quebec Farm Rallies

Space will only permit a mere recording of an interesting series of Farm Forum Rallies in the Province of Quebec. Planned by the Quebec Council of Farm Forums and promoted by the county representatives these Rallies have been well attended. Renewed enthusiasm was expressed for Forums this year. Many new groups were formed, especially at Hemmingford where seven new groups are in prospect. The Ayer's Cliff meeting was notable for its vigorous criticism of the present maple sugar regulations. Rallies and speakers are as follows:

- October 11 Dundee at a Film Circuit Meeting — Geo. Collum.
- October 18 Arundel at a Film Circuit Meeting — Stuart Armstrong.
- October 25 Belles Falls at a Film Circuit Meeting — Stuart Armstrong, Howick. Dr. W. H. Brittain.
- October 26 Stanstead at the International Community school — P. D. MacArthur.
- October 27 Ormstown — Dr. E. A. Corbett. This was not a regular rally since the Ormstown Forums were invited to Howick, but since Dr. Corbett is a member of the national executive of the N.F.R.F. he undoubtedly dealt with Forum questions in his address.
- October 28 Hemmingford — O. J. Shugg.
- November 4 Shawville — P. D. MacArthur.
- November 5 Arundel — H. C. Bois, and Margaret McCready.
- November 8 Herdman's Corners — P. D. MacArthur.
- November 11 Cowansville — R. Alex Sim, (Harry J. Boyle has been invited.)

At each rally, local leaders spoke, and the President and Secretary of the Quebec Council, P. D. MacArthur and R. Alex Sim attended and spoke at most of them. Rallies are also being arranged for Sawyerville, Danville and Bury.



## Power of the Individual

Co-operatives rest upon the firm conviction that there are extraordinary powers in just ordinary people, and if we open the doors of opportunity through information and education, we can achieve extraordinary results towards a sounder and saner economy. In our political economy we have recognized the fact that there are extraordinary powers in ordinary people. If this were not so, democracy would be a meaningless word. Deny the validity of it in the economic realm, and we must also deny it in the political realm. Because we have not always made the most effective use of democracy is no reason to deny its potentialities. Of course, there are those who contend that it cannot be made to function and that it becomes the responsibility of political and economic super-minds to plan for the people their socio-economic and political life. This is a dangerous concept, for it is the initial step towards economic and political dictatorship, even if it should be partially prompted by humanitarian aims.

Democracy is not easy of achievement. In order to function properly, it must be rooted in the hearts and souls of men. Unlike dictatorship, it cannot be superimposed from without.

For exactly the same reason the Co-operative Movement cannot be superimposed from without. Oh, yes, it is quite possible to evolve going business institutions on a quasi-Co-operative basis. But if they are not built upon an inner conviction by the individual of their fundamentally democratic and humanitarian character — which aims at the emancipation of the socio-economic man — they will lose their opportunity of helping to lift mankind to that higher economic and social level about which we have become so greatly concerned in recent years.

—Anthony Lehner in "Credit Union Co-ops."

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### CANADIAN HORSE . . . (Continued from page 16)

generally easy to handle.

Being rather small compared to draft breeds, it is specially adapted for the cultivation of light soils. Multiple hitching is advised on heavier soil or where modern equipment requires more power.

#### Increasing Popularity

In the early part of the nineteenth century, a large number of Canadian horses were sold in the United-States, where they served to improve certain strains of Standard-bred and the Morgan horse especially. Today, the breed is mostly confined to the Province of Quebec. However, the western provinces and the Maritimes are becoming interested in it.

Registrations covering pure-bred animals rarely exceed 200 per year, which is considered sufficient to perpetuate the breed. Numerous grade mares are bred each year to Canadian stallions.

## Nova Scotia Farmer Produces Molasses

Charles Clark, Lawrencetown, after experimenting on his farm with the raising of sugar-cane, is pleased with the results, and says he can see no reason why Nova Scotia cannot make its own molasses.

There was a display at the Annapolis County Exhibition of the Clark-grown sugar-cane and the Clark-made molasses that attracted much attention. The producer said this molasses had several times the sweetness of maple syrup and the many who sampled the bottle seemed pleased with the taste.

Mr. Clark, who spent a number of years in Indiana, brought some sugar-cane seed to his Lawrencetown farm. He planted several rows this spring and despite unfavorable conditions the plants grew in a most satisfactory manner. Their height is about eight feet. To get the juice from the matured plant leaves are stripped off and the stalk passed through rollers. The extracted juice is then treated the same as sap from the maple trees. The product looks and tastes like molasses.

Satisfied with this year's experiment Mr. Clark is planning to put in a half acre next spring which should give him a good crop as the seed can be planted four inches apart. The stuff, he says, is as easy to grow as corn.

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## N.S. Fair Records are Smashed

At the Annapolis and Queens shows attendance records were made and livestock exhibits reached new heights. Annapolis had its largest first-day attendance on record, also a record number of sheep and swine. Cattle shown at the Queens Fair totalled more than 300, while at the Annapolis show there were 250, at Bear River nearly 200 and at Yarmouth 235. The Yarmouth Livestock show while small compared with the four and five hundred exhibited in the old exhibition of pre-war days was up very considerably from last year and included 48 oxen. The largest horse shown was at Caledonia where 125 fine looking animals were on exhibition.

The Caledonia Exhibition, located scores of miles from any incorporated town, was favored with an attendance of about 2,000 on its second night and was expected to produce, as usual, a financial surplus.

The Yarmouth exhibition was featured by 65 artificially bred cattle, this being called the largest exhibition of artificially bred cattle ever shown in Canada. The first artificial unit in the province was established at Yarmouth three years ago. The animals on display included 46 Jerseys and 19 Guernseys.

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### Our Cover Picture

On our cover this month we give you the Grand Champion of the Provincial Fat Stock Show at Sherbrook — a 922 pound Shorthorn steer owned by F. G. Bennett & Son of Bury, Que.





## THE COLLEGE PAGE

### THE MACDONALD CLAN

*Notes and news of graduates and former students*

We are always happy to record the achievements of our former students. Last month, Mr. N. G. Bennett, Diploma '32, added to his laurels as a livestock breeder feeder and showman. At the Sherbrooke Fat Stock Show and Sale, he won the grand champion prize on his Shorthorn steer, which was later sold for \$1.80 a pound live weight. Along with this went the special shorthorn prize as well as first for showmanship. When it is realised that the Sherbrooke Show had achieved a standard in quality

equal to our bigger shows, this is no small achievement.

Mr. Bennett operates his home farm at Bury, where he takes a special pride in his Shorthorn cattle, Yorkshire hogs and Oxford sheep. He has a deep interest in community activity, being chairman of the local breeding club, and an active member and leader of the farm forum study group. He is also President of the Provincial Shorthorn Association and Quebec representative of the National Beef Advisory Committee.

### Mac Athletes Star at McGill



A. C. Ellington winning the broad jump at Macdonald: he repeated his win later at McGill.

McGill's first outstanding sports event of the current season turned into a triumph for the boys from Macdonald, who won the annual track meet with a team score of 88 points, 21 points ahead of a team from the R.C.A.F.

Points were awarded for each of the first eight placing, and the fact that Macdonald fielded a large team and were able to enter several men in each event helped to pile up the team score. Mac men garnered two firsts, three seconds and five thirds, and a goodly number of lower placings.

Individuals winners who placed in the first three positions were: A. C. Ellington, first in broad jump, second in 100 yards: F. O. Gonzales, third in the 440: Leo Jones, second in the 220 and the 440: A. G. Mackay, third in the low hurdles: D. R. Thomas, third in the 880: L. D. Woolsey and V. R. Wallen, tied for third in the shot put. Macdonald College won the relay.

### Blood Donors' Day Coming

Mac students, as part of their contribution to the war effort, have made arrangements with the Red Cross to have a mobile blood donors' clinic set up at the College on November 25th. A campaign to enlist donors was begun soon after the session began: posters stressing the need for blood have been much in evidence on the notice boards in the different buildings and registration cards have been distributed to the students and to the members of the staff.

The college dietitian has been studying the suggestions put forward by the Red Cross concerning the ideal pre-donation meal and has promised to provide, on the fateful

day, an abundance of appetizing, nutritious but fat-free food for the donors.

### New Arrivals

Two new faces have made their appearance on the campus. Infant sons have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hanson and to Mr. and Mrs. Nick Nikolaiczuk. At their first interview both children obliged with a statement, which was doubtless of considerable interest and import. Unfortunately, their remarks cannot be reproduced for the editor has been unable to find any type which would fit the language which they used. Possibly it was basic English.





## FARMERS AND FARM WORKERS

### If Your Farm Work has Slackened for the Winter, You Are Needed Elsewhere in Essential Employment

Lack of fuel wood will be serious to our population. A shortage of saw-logs and other necessary forest products would threaten our war effort. Therefore, any man on the farm not needed at home during the Fall and Winter, should offer his services at once for work in the woods until the farm again requires him.

Farmers engaged in essential work during the off season will be allowed to return home when needed. *Also, those on postponement under Mobilization Regulations will continue on postponement while in approved essential work during the slack on the farm.*

**Please answer this vital call NOW.**

*For full information please apply to one of the following:*

The nearest EMPLOYMENT AND SELECTIVE  
SERVICE OFFICE *or*

The nearest PROVINCIAL AGRONOME *or*  
YOUR LOCAL FARM PRODUCTION  
COMMITTEE

**NATIONAL SELECTIVE SERVICE**

**DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR**

HUMPHREY MITCHELL,  
Minister of Labour

A. MacNAMARA,  
Director, National Selective Service



# INFORMATION

*For Eastern Farmers who wish to Purchase  
Western Feed Grains*

**GRAINS AVAILABLE:**

**WHEAT • OATS • BARLEY**

## HOW TO ORDER

**Place an order through your regular dealer.** The dealer can order this grain, advise you on costs and handle all details of shipment to your station

or

**Place an order direct with a western farmer.** Be sure to (1) specify the kind and grade of grain wanted, (2) specify that the grain must not have more than 3 per cent dockage and (3) be prepared to accept grain within one grade of your request.

Purchase made by either of these methods gives the buyer the benefits of

bonuses, freight assistance and other Dominion Government subsidies if his shipment complies with the regulations.

## PRICE INFORMATION

Oats and barley will be charged for by the bushel, at the ceiling price (or the cash price if this is lower), basis in store at Fort William or Port Arthur. Ceiling prices on Oats, 51½c per bu.; Barley, 64¾c per bu.

Freight, loading charges, commission, and War Risk Insurance must be paid by the buyer.

## GOVERNMENTAL ASSISTANCE ON FEED GRAIN PURCHASES

1. Subsidy per bushel — 1½c in October — 1c in November — ½c in December.
2. Feed wheat payment of 8c per bushel.
3. Freight assistance on feed grains from Fort William-Port Arthur to all points in Eastern Canada.
4. 3% dockage tolerance to allow more rapid shipping of grain.

## READ THESE FACTS CAREFULLY

Minimum grain order is a carload. Dockage of 3% is allowed on grain purchased. Difference in weight between 1% and actual dockage is not included in cost of grain to buyer.

After receipt of the grain, the buyer should apply to the Feeds Administrator, Confederation Building, Ottawa, for the necessary forms for

refund of freight and other Dominion Government subsidies. Preserve these documents: (1) The original invoice or a copy of same signed by the seller. (2) A receipted freight bill or railway arrival notice. (3) The grade certificate of the grain showing that it is of a grade established under the Canada Grain Act and does not contain over 3% dockage.

## AGRICULTURAL SUPPLIES BOARD

Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa

Honourable JAMES G. GARDINER, Minister